FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 227 25 November 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Pustov on Post-Geneva Arms Control Situation AA 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Nov]
Agafonov Hits Abrahamson View on SDI, Summit AA 4
[IZVESTIYA 24 Nov]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Peace Defense Committees Meet in Sofia BB 1
Reaction to Summit BB 1
[Zhukov and Zhmyrev in PRAVDA 22 Nov]
Session Ends BB 2
Pact Defense Ministers to Meet in December BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Agayants, Levin, Sobolev]
PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events CC 7
[Korionov, 24 Nov]

REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

Geneva Talks Create New 'Psychological Climate' DD 1
[Bolshakov, Grigoryev, Dubrovin in PRAVDA 23 Nov]
Foreign Media, Personalities Assess Results DD 4
[PRAVDA 25 Nov]
U.S. 'Not Ready' for Major Decisions at Summit DD 6
[IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]
Seyful-Mulyakov Views Meeting, Other Events DD 8

Resumption of Dialogue 'Off to Good Start' DD 11
[Pashtukhov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 24 Nov]
Zorin Reviews 'Vital' Soviet-U.S. Summit DD 14
'Joint Line' of Socialist Community Expressed DD 15
[Zholkver]
Reagan Addresses U.S. Congress on Summit Topics DD 15
[PRAVDA 24 Nov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Accord Reached With U.S. on Air Routes A 1
Reportage on U.S. Reaction to Summit Conference A 1
Ex-Secretarues A 1
Public Interest A

Support for Dialogue A 2
Canadian Prime Minister Hails Summit Results A 2
Arbatov Writes Foreword to Book on Pacific A 2
U.S. Military Appropriations Bills Viewed A 3
U.S. Senators Support Protectionist Bill A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Dolgikh Receives Visiting DPRK Party Workers C 1
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
DPRK Newspaper Cited on U.S. 'Interference' C 1
[PRAVDA 20 Nov]
Inter-Korean Economic Talks Reported C 1
[PRAVDA 21 Nov]
Widows Claim KAL Pilots Hired by U.S. C 2
[Golovnin]
Abe Views Summit, Japan-USSR Relations C 2
Commentary on U.S. Military in Far East [Leonidov] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

PDPA Central Committee Meets in Kabul D 1
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
Afghan Army Operations Against Dushmans Reported D 1
[Savodyan]
Soviet Spokesman Cited on Afghan Casulties D 2
[BBC]
Antidushman Activities in Afghanistan Reported D 2
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Nov]
Soviet Aviator Dies During Afghanistan Duty D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Nov]
Commentary on Anti-Afghan Propaganda Activities D 2
[IZVESTIYA 29 Oct]
DRA Minister Notes Influence of Soviet Experience D 3
[IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]
Trade Protocol Signed With India in New Delhi D 3
Kulmatov Appointed Ambassador to Sri Lanka D 3
[PRAVDA 21 Nov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Thanks Husak for Hospitality F 1
Grishin Delegation Meets Husak, Departs Prague F 1
Article on Course of Soviet-Albanian Relations F 2
[Mitkevich in NEW TIMES No 46]

WESTERN EUROPE

Comments on Results of Soviet-U.S. Summit G 1
Britain's Thatcher G 1
L'HUMANITE Review G 1
Finnish Foreign Minister G 1
Sweden's Andersson G 2
Danish Premier G 2
Swiss Official G 2
Kuznetsov Receives Outgoing Austrian Envoy G 3

Chemical Cooperation Meeting With Italy Ends G 3
Bovin Cited on Netherlands Deployment Decision G 3
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD]
U.S. Outlines Turkey's Regional Security Role G 4
[Stepanov in PRAVDA 21 Nov]
Sweden Pressured by Nordic NATO Neighbors G 4
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 21 Nov]
Soviet Antonov Defense Committee Issues Statement G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Pastukhov Praises Al-Asad, Relations With Syria H 1
[Damascus
PLO Official Comments on Summit Talks, Mideast H 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Nov]
Israeli Military Movements Over Lebanon Noted H 2
U.S. Envoy Murphy Visits Israel, To Go To Jordan H 2
AUCCTU Denounces Israeli 'Repressions' H 2
CIA, U.S. Embassy in Khartoum Aided Falashas H 3
Omani Minister Praises Soviet Foreign Policy H 3
[TRUD 21 Nov]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Parliamentary Head Receives Zimbabwe Delegation J 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Nov]
PRAVDA on Security Council Action Against RSA J 1
Ethiopian Politburo Member on Moscow Meeting J 2
[Addis Ababa]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Uruguayan Broad Front Delegation Visits K 1
[IZVESTIYA 22 Nov]
Castro Honors Outgoing USSR Ambassador K 2
Recent Chilean Resistance Events Detailed K 2
[Teitelboim]
Ivanov Assails U.S. Aid to Nicaragua Rebels K 3

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Citizens Comment on Geneva Summit R 1
[Amelchenko]
Registration Continues for 26 Nov Supsov Session R 1
Katushev To Head Foreign Economic Ties Group R 2
Mogilevets Elected Ahkhabad First Secretary R 2
Latvian SSR Leadership Changes Reported R 2
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 5 Nov]
Chemical, Oil Workers' TU Holds Meeting R 3
[TRUD 16 Nov]
Reportage on Antialcoholism Campaign R 4
Opera Drops Two Scenes R 4
[Vienna ORF]
Labor Force Leaders Dismissed R 4
[Zheleznyak]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

State Agro-Industrial Committee Established T 1
Murakhovskiy Appointed Chairman T 1
Central Committee, Ministers Resolution T 1
[PRAVDA 23 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Medical, Microbiological Industry Ministry Formed U 1
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
Launching of Cosmos-1703 Satellite Reported U 1
Institute Develops New Laser Application U 1
Leningrad Physics Institue Designs Midget Laser U 2
Cosmonaut Comments on Space Research, Summit U 2
Briefs: Satellite System on Fleet; Arctic Experiment U 3

PUSTOV ON POST-GENEVA ARMS CONTROL SITUATION

PM241505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own observer V. Pustov article: "Geneva: Before and After; Two Approaches to the Resolution of the Central Problem of the Day; What Lies Hidden Behind Washington's Position: Common Sense Must Prevail"]

[Text] It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that last week mankind was hanging on the reports from Geneva, where the summit between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan was held. People were impatiently and hopefully expecting results from the talks between them which would improve the situation in the world and reduce international tension, which is reaching a dangerous level. They thought and continue to think it reasonable that there is a chance of that -- given, of course, the political will for agreement on both sides.

As is well known, the USSR has that will in abundance. At the talks with the U.S. delegation the Soviet delegation brought up for discussion the prime and vital problem concerning the interests of everyone on earth. This is the problem of war and peace and of removing the nuclear threat on the basis of preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth. The Soviet position triggered favorable response and support worldwide. Public opinion in the West, Japan's MAINICHI stressed on the eve of the Geneva summit, believes nuclear disarmament to be the main factor in detente and supports the Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere. London's THE TIMES and other newspapers -- including American newspapers -- made statements in the same vein.

They made a different assessment of the actions of official Washington, which had been trying to replace discussion of the most important problem of ensuring the sides' identical security with a discussion of so-called "regional conflicts," in which the United States supports antipeople and reactionary groupings. "If the summit turns out to be unsatisfactory," the U.S. newspaper TRIBUNE [as published] warned, "the fault will lie not so much with mass media exaggerations as with conscious attempts by U.S. Administration spokesmen to torpedo any chance for progress on the main security issues."

Those were not empty words. They were graphically confirmed, for instance, by the publication, which immediately turned into a political scandal, by certain U.S. newspapers of a letter in which Defense Secretary C. Weinberger recommended R. Reagan not to agree to any arms control measures at the Geneva talks. Not only U.S. observers but the President's entourage assessed the publication of this message -- which ran counter to the aspirations and wishes of the peoples, including the American people -- as a direct attempt to sabotage the Soviet-U.S. summit.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Pentagon chief's dangerous demand was not a voice in the wilderness. Behind him stand extremely influential forces in the shape of the captains of the military-industrial complex. They too were not silent and also attempted to hamper the achievement of positive results at Geneva. The cynical revelation by a consultant to one of the Pentagon's subcontractors that "any easing of tension between the Soviet Union and the United States is a bad thing for the military budget" was a sinister phrase that flew round the world recently as if on wings. It is a bad thing for those who do business in blood, because for them, as THE WASHINGTON POST explained, "it is a question of the potential loss of tens of billions of dollars."

It was under the very influence of that same fear that a group of right-wing senators called on R. Reagan before his departure for Geneva to reject the possibility of any compromise on the "star wars" program and insisted on expediting the work to implement it.

Commenting on the Weinberger letter scandal, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted meaningfully that the latter's position coincides with that of the White House. And, as the U.S. press stressed, the painstaking preparations that preceded the Soviet-U.S. summit were accompanied by Washington's stepping up military preparations on all avenues. Both the Pentagon and the White House invariably stressed that the work to create [sozdaniye] systems capable of carrying out combat operations in and from space will be continued. The Soviet initiatives put forward with a view to creating a favorable political atmosphere for the Geneva summit were not [as published] simply ignored. What price, for instance, the U.S. response to such goodwill acts by the USSR as the Soviet Union's unilateral ending of all nuclear explosions until year's end, the declaring of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and buildups of other retaliatory measures in Europe, and the reaffirmation of the unilateral moratorium on ending antisatellite weapon tests! Nuclear tests, tests of antisatellite systems in the United States, and the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe continued. According to figures from the Center for Defense Information in Washington, the United States is the world leader in terms of the number of nuclear explosions carried out. Between 1945 and 1985, 770 nuclear explosions have been staged.

[illegible], even before the Soviet-U.S. summit there were two clear approaches to the resolution of the security problem -- the central problem in USSR-U.S. relations. The Soviet proposals are aimed at reducing military confrontation on the basis of the strictest observance of the principle of equality and the identical security of the sides. The prevention of an arms race in space and the ending of it on earth by reducing the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territories form the basis of the proposals. These proposals were submitted with the understanding that the USSR and the United States, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stressed, are interlinked [vzaimo svyazany] and cannot disregard each other's interests.

As for the U.S. proposals, one cannot help seeing the intention that lurks behind them to wreck the strategic military parity that exists between the USSR and the United States. How? Primarily by means of the militarization of space. The purpose is so obvious that it is admitted and denounced even by many U.S. military and political figures, including a number of former defense secretaries. The implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," J. Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, said, is geared to creating a first-strike potential and the Soviet Union is right to be concerned about this. Work on creating [sozdaniye] these systems, J. Smith warns, "threatens future as well as past arms control agreements."

Readers of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA are aware of the outcome of the first Soviet-U.S. summit talks in 6.5 years. They also know the Soviet side's assessment of the Geneva meeting: One would like to see it as the beginning of a dialogue aimed at bringing about changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world as a whole, as creating in this sense the potential for progress. No solutions were found at the meeting to very important questions associated with the task of halting the arms race and strengthening peace. The U.S. side was not yet ready for major decisions. That is the situation today.

At the same time it is perfectly natural and inevitable that all people who are concerned about the future of the world should want to look into the future. Will it be possible by force of common sense to disrupt the dangerous course of events? Is the U.S. side pondering the grave fears voiced by the Soviet representatives about the militarization of space and its destructive consequences? Will the accords reached in Geneva affect the implementation of the Pentagon's plans which endanger world peace, and how will they affect them?

And these plans, relating primarily to the "star wars" program and strategic offensive armaments, remain grand indeed. As yet there is no information other than that which confirms Washington's former course toward creating [sozdaniye] space strike weapons and quantitatively increasing and qualitatively improving first nuclear strike systems. The Lockheed concern, for example, has received an order from the Pentagon and will embark in the very near future on the creation [sozdaniye] of a land-based interceptor missile which is regarded as a key element in the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." The interceptor is intended to destroy ICBMs outside the atmosphere.

Enterprises belonging to TRW and Rockwell International corporations are putting the finishing touches to prototype laser weapons which bear the codenames "Miracle," "Alpha," and ("Rashel"). A new nuclear explosion is planned for December at the Nevada test site during the testing of laser weapons. According to the U.S. press, appropriations for SDI "research" will amount to more than $26 billion over the next 5 years, and the cost of the entire program is placed at $1 trillion or even $1.5 trillion.

Active preparations are taking place for the deployment of the new MX and Midgetman ICBMs. The former will be stationed in particular at the (Albiya) base (Wyoming) and the latter will be deployed either on mobile launch installations or in nuclear-hardened launch silos. As for the other components of the "strategic triad," appropriations have been earmarked for the construction of another six of the latest missile-carrying nuclear submarines, and the development of Trident D-5 ballistic missiles for them is continuing apace. According to London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, the prototype has been created of a new generation of strategic bombers -- the B-1B. The first squadron of 16 aircraft is supposed to enter service in late 1986. There will be a total of 100 of these aircraft.

Programs are also being carried out for the further buildup of general forces -- the Army (modernization of tank and mechanized divisions on the basis of the introduction of the latest combat equipment), Air Force (updating of the aircraft pool by bringing in new fighters and F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers), and the Navy (construction of three aircraft carriers and other classes of ships).

Special attention is being devoted to sea-based cruise missiles, U.S. naval command plans to acquire nearly 4,000 of these missiles (including some with nuclear charges) and deploy them on submarines and surface ships. It must be clear to everyone what a devastating effect this would have on strategic stability on the world. "In due course," THE NEW YORK TIMES stressed, "no matter what reductions are carried out in respect of the number of other U.S. and Soviet land-based strategic missiles and tactical nuclear weapon systems, heavy bombers and submarine-based ballistic missiles, all this will be nullified by the extensive proliferation of sea-based nuclear cruise missiles."

This is the real situation. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, differences remain between the USSR and the United States and rivalry will persist. But one must make sure that it does not exceed the bounds of the permissible, that it does not lead to military confrontation. The guarantee of this is the preservation of strategic parity which has to be the natural state of Soviet-U.S. relations. That is why the Soviet Union will never permit the United States to secure military superiority over it.

For all that, guided by a special responsibility for the destiny of peace, the Soviet Union is prepared for a radical reduction of nuclear weapons on condition that the door to the development of an arms race in space is shut tight. And one would very much like to hope that the U.S. Administration will adopt the same responsible approach. Common sense must triumph.

AGAFONOV HITS ABRAHAMSON VIEW ON SDI, SUMMIT

PM241449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Sergey Agafonov article under the rubric "Journalist's Notes": "'No' to a New Spiral!"]

[Text] The Geneva summit between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan has become a symbol of political realism, good sense, and optimistic hopes for the world's peoples. The 2 days of talks illuminated a great deal in the world. And today, talking about the importance of Geneva and its practical results, it is necessary to maintain the favorable climate that emerged during the talks and to preserve the spirit of Geneva.

It is no secret that there are certain forces, first and foremost in the United States, which are trying to wreck the process of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and which would benefit not from an easing of tension but from hard-line confrontation, not from ending the arms race, but from more and more spirals in it. It was no accident that on the eve of the summit the Pentagon and its military-industrial complex partners showed particular activeness in propagandizing militarist programs and in calling for the expedited creation [sozdaniye] of space strike weapons.

The facts attest that even after Geneva this dangerous activity is not diminishing. According to news agency reports, the Brussels press conference was addressed by Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director for implementing the SDI program, who stated the following: "Research within the SDI framework will be continued even if Washington and Moscow agree to significantly reduce strategic nuclear arms." And the large-scale deployment of a system of space strike arms could take place, according to the general, at the start of the nineties.

It follows from what Abrahamson said that reductions in nuclear arsenals will proceed at their own pace, as will the militarization of space. But in that case the general either does not understand or is deliberately distorting the Soviet position on these questions, since he cannot possibly be totally ignorant of it, if only on a professional basis. As the Soviet side has repeatedly stressed, any progress at the talks on radically reducing strategic nuclear arms is only possible if the door is slammed shut on putting weapons into space. Shut tight. The meaning of the very concept of reduction is lost if a new and highly dangerous spiral of the nuclear race is opened up.

This principled position of the Soviet Union's enjoys widespread support in the world. Space must be peaceful -- that is the peoples' demand. But the general is against that.

PEACE DEFENSE COMMITTEES MEET IN SOFIA

Reaction to Summit

PM221432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondents Yu. Zhukov and L. Zhmyrev dispatch: "The Will Of Millions"]

[Text] Sofia, 21 Nov -- It so happened that reports on the press conference given by M.S. Gorbachev in Geneva at the conclusion of the Soviet-American summit meeting started arriving in Sofia just as a conference of the socialist countries' national committees for the defense of peace began its work here. Participants in the conference note that the intense interest in the Soviet-American meeting shown by peoples from all countries is in itself most graphic evidence that none of mankind's tasks today is more acute or more vital than the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament. The fundamental, chief conclusion drawn by participants in the conference from the results of the Geneva talks is that the champions of peace must double and treble their efforts in order to finally end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space.

Leaders of the movement of peace champions from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Romania, Cuba, the DPRK, Mongolia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are taking part in the conference which opened in Sofia today. WPC President Romesh Chandra and members of the WPC secretariat are taking part in the work of the conference.

Opening the conference, Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for the Defense of Peace and people's artist and cultural figure of the Bulgarian People's Republic, emphasized that recent events have demonstrated the growing influence of antiwar movements. The major peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union have given powerful new boost to the development of these movements. The intensification of activity by fighters for peace everywhere on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting was an impressive demonstration of their resolve to block the way for the nuclear arms race and prevent the militarization of space.

An expressive reminder of this was provided by the Geneva meeting of leaders of U.S. antiwar movements with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the course of which the Soviet leadership was presented with a peace petition, signed by 1.5 million Americans, in support of ending nuclear tests, freezing nuclear arms, and preventing the militarization of space. Some 2 million signatures were collected recently for a similar appeal by fighters for peace in France. Peace champions in Britain, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, and a number of other NATO countries have actively supported the Soviet peace initiatives.

Sharing their experience, the envoys of the socialist states' committees for the defense of peace describe the vast scale of mass actions in their countries in support of demands to ban nuclear tests, freeze nuclear arms, and reject the militarization of space. In the Soviet Union alone some 150,000 mass events attended by about 60 million people were organized during the disarmament action week held in October. The participants in the conference emphasize the need for further expansion of demonstrations in defense of peace, which they intend to organize in close cooperation with all peace-loving forces on the planet.

The very fact that the Geneva meeting has taken place, participants in the conference emphasize, is a major success for the forces of peace, as well as a result of powerful pressure on the White House by the antiwar movement. On the whole, the first reports coming from Geneva show convincingly how fair and farsighted was the assessment of the international situation elaborated by the collective intellect of the fraternal countries at the Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in October this year.

The first small moves toward easing the international situation have been made. However, a vast struggle whose objective is to prevent the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe which is still hanging over the world still lies ahead. This is why the participants in the Sofia meeting unanimously voice the idea of the need to expand international cooperation and the antiwar movement still further in the struggle to terminate the nuclear arms race. Such is the will of the peoples, such is the commandment of the time.

Session Ends

LD241622 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 23 TASS -- Representatives of national peace committees of socialist countries closed their conference here today.

The meeting was attended by peace campaigners from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

They adopted an appeal unanimously approving the results of the Geneva meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN DECEMBER

LD221712 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 22 TASS -- The committee of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states will hold a regular meeting in the city of Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic, in the first half of next month.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD242040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 24 Nov 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with All-Union Radio commentators Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

Assessment of Summit

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting in Geneva with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and its results are, as they say, on everyone's lips: and certainly not just on those of foreign political observers and diplomats. This very important international event, without exaggeration, affects every person on earth. In talking of its significance, they invariably note that the two countries' leaders met for the first time in 6 and 1/2 years, the time that has passed since the SALT II treaty was signed, which, in fact, has not been ratified by the U.S. side. Relations between our two countries have deteriorated noticeably during these years. The threads of economic, cultural, and scientific ties that link us -- what they term the living fabric of detente -- have been repeatedly torn. And the United States has simultaneously unleashed not simply a new twist in the arms race; it has not just set about renewing the whole of its conventional and nuclear arsenal, but has embarked upon preparing for an arms race in a new sphere, in space. It was obvious just how far the militarization of the economy and even of political thinking in that country had gone. But one also cannot fail to mention the fact that inconcert with the strengthening of the positions of the hawks -- as our Western colleagues call them -- in the Washington leadership, the conviction that things cannot and must not go on like that has also been gaining in strength in some U.S. and in other bourgeois countries' political circles, but most of all among the international public. And, if we speak of the public, the public has been stating this increasingly vociferously.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has always applied maximum effort for the sake of improving the international situation. The Soviet leadership understood well that the world situation was too dangerous to ignore even the slighest chance of putting the situation right and moving forward toward a more stable and firm peace. As Comrade Gorbachev said, it considered it essential to try to break the dangerous course of events by force of argument, by force of example, by force of common sense. The very complexity of the international situation convinced us that direct talks with the U.S. President were essential. The responsibility of both the Soviet Union and the United States and of their political leaders is naturally enormous by virtue of the major role that these states play, and it must be said that our country has always attached proper significance to the great art of living together.

'Importance' of Soviet-U.S. Ties

[Agayants] As is known, the United States recognized the Land of the Soviets later than many other capitalist powers -- only in 1933 -- while, from the very first steps of our state, born in the fire of October, the government, with Lenin at its head, did everything possible to start talks with the United States for a normalization of both political and economic relations. I recall that the Soviet Government directly addressed a peace proposal to U.S. President Wilson on 24 December 1918; but it was rejected. Similar proposals also were made in January 1919; but they, too, were not answered.

Vladimir Ilich received Bullitt, a representative of President Wilson who had come to Moscow, in March 1919. However, these talks unfortunately were also without result. Washington refused to accept our proposals. Comrade Lenin particularly stressed during those years: We are resolutely in favor of agreement with the United States, he wrote, with all countries, but particularly with the United States. This is proved historically. The Soviet state has always attached great importance to the establishment and development of relations with the United States based upon equal rights and mutual advantage.

And, it is not our fault that this often has not come about. We have realized and we do realize that the state of Soviet-U.S. relations is of enormous importance not just for both countries' peoples but for a general improvement in the international political situation, for strengtheing peace on earth and lessening existing tension. Therefore, we believe it to be useful to expand those areas in Soviet-U.S. relations which, without departing from our foreign policy principles, will make it possible to establish mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of both countries and of the whole of mankind.

This precise, clear, consistent course, free of all quibble and variation according to changing circumstances, is reflected in such an important document as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, which has now been put forward in our country by our party for discussion by the whole people. It says the following: The CPSU favors normal and stable Soviet-U.S. relations which presuppose noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, recognition of the principle of identical security and its implementation in practice, and the establishment of as much mutual trust as possible upon this basis. I believe it is also important to stress this: Differences in social systems, differences in ideology, are certainly not a reason for tense relations.

As in the past, there are now objective prerequisites for establishing mutually advantageous and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the United States in different areas and different spheres of human activity. We are deeply convinced -- and this was once again confirmed at the meeting in Geneva between Comrade Gorbachev and Reagan -- that both powers' policies must be based upon mutual understanding and not upon enmity.

[Sobolev] It is understandable why the news that a meeting between the two countries' leaders had been fixed aroused enormous interest everywhere and gave rise to hopes that events will take a turn for the better. But not as far as everyone was concerned, naturally. In the United States itself, and primarily within the military concerns and their political lobby, they would have preferred if this meeting had not taken place. These forces undertook all types of measures to try to bring down the level of results achieved. One can say with confidence that the pessimistic attitude that dominated within the Western press was engendered and warmed up by the military-industrial complex' propagandists. One could not avoid seeing this and hearing it. As is known, they had a good idea of the true situation in the Soviet Union and did not hold even the slightest illusions about U.S. policy.

Pre-Summit Proposals

But our country made every effort to create a favorable climate for the Geneva meeting. The Soviet leader noted not long before it started that the Soviet side is not going to Geneva empty-handed.

[Levin] I would like to recall the fact that the Soviet Union unilaterally broke off the further siting of medium-range missiles in Europe and called upon the United States to respond in the same manner. We stopped carrying out all nuclear explosions and called upon the United States to follow our example.

Finally, while on the official visit to France Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward several more very important and far-reaching constructive proposals. The Soviet Union put a proposal to the U.S. Government that agreement should be reached on completely banning space strike armaments from both sides and on reducing their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory by a truly radical amount -- by 50 percent. New proposals were also put forward on the question of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. In order to make it easier to reach an accord on mutually reducing them as quickly as possible, the Soviet Union considered it possible to express a willingness to conclude an appropriate agreement separately and not directly linked to the problem of space and strategic armaments. In addition to this, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recalled in his address to French parliamentarians that the Soviet Union had declared a moratorium on the siting of medium-range missiles in Europe.

He announced that the number of SS-20 missiles, which the Soviet Union has on alert duty in the European zone, amounts to 243 units at the present time, which corresponds to the June 1984 level, that is, when the additional siting of Soviet missiles was started in response to the installation of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. And the SS-20 missiles which had been deployed to counter the siting of the U.S. missiles have been removed from alert duty, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Paris, while the fixed installations for siting these missiles will be dismanted within the next 2 months. These Soviet peace initiatives show that we are not just talking of our desire to strengthen peace and to solve the problem of ending the arms race; rather, we have confirmed our willingness in concrete actions to move along the path of lowering the level of military confrontation as far as we possible can. But, alas, the United States did not accept one of our proposals prior to Geneva. It did not follow our example of introducing a moratorium on carrying out nuclear explosions. The siting of U.S. missiles in Europe continued.

And, in addition to this, attention is naturally drawn to the fact that before Geneva, the United States endeavored to present the issue in such a way as though someone at the meeting should talk primarily about many different problems, not about ending the arms race. Particular suspicion was aroused by the fact that the United States said that it did not want to give up its Strategic Defense Initiative program in any way, known by the people as "star wars."

[Sobolev] This is a question of principle; for if a door into space were opened up to weapons, then the scale of military rivalry will grow immeasurably, and the arms race will acquire an irreversible character and get out of control. This was substantiated quite precisely by the Soviet side. So, world situation today demands a new approach, a fresh look at foreign policy, proceeding from the realities of this world and not from individual countries' egoistic interests.

'Peaceful Mastery' of Space

[Levin] I would like to recall, moreover, that our country, at the UN General Assembly, which is continuing its work, put forward a very important initiative for the peaceful mastery of space. We also put forward for discussion at the General Assembly concrete proposals on the main directions and principles of international cooperation in the peaceful mastery of outer space under conditions in which it is not militarized. And so, as you see, there were different paths, different approaches, to Geneva. This undoubtedly was an obstacle that had to be taken into consideration.

When we speak of the Soviet Union's preparation for the Geneva talks with the U.S. President, it is also necessary to note the fact that the Soviet Union's position, those peace initiatives which the Soviet Union put forward, did not just receive widespread approval from the fraternal socialist states; to a large extent this position was worked out jointly and in a coordinate way.

The sitting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which was held in Sofia approximately a month ago, at the end of October, was mainly devoted to preparing for Geneva. Very title of the document adopted at that sitting reflects the main essence of the thinking, the main essence of the socialist countries' propsals. The statement is entitled: "For the Removal of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs." This joint coordinated stance of the socialist states was, naturally, another weighty factor in the preparations for the Geneva meeting, in our party Central Committee general secretary's preparations for the talks with the President of the United States of America.

'Serious, Businesslike' Talks

[Sobolev] From the very beginning of the meeting, even from the arrival of the Soviet delegation, journalists from various countries noted that the Soviet Union's attitude, its goodwill, had begun to bear fruit. The fact that it was decided to give the press information on the talks only after the conclusion of the discussions was seen as a clear sign of the serious and businesslike nature of the dialogue. An immediate positive appraisal was also given to the unscheduled duration of the two leaders' private discussions: instead of 15 minutes, more than an hour. Then their total duration was calculated, and not for the sake of arithmetic. As Comrade Gorbachev noted, the meetings were frank, prolonged, sharp -- at times extremely sharp -- and, productive to a certain degree.

The Geneva meeting was covered by 4,000 correspondents from all corners of the earth, but even more journalists wrote about them at home. One can note that the advocates of complete pessimism did not calm down in the least. For example, they attempted to poison the atmosphere by discussing U.S. defense minister Weinberger's infamous letter to the President, whose main theme was that there should be less arms control. Measures timed to coincide with the Geneva meeting were also carried out in the style of this letter: the transportation of new cruise missiles to Britain; maneuvers; the announcement of the military concerns' plans for preparing "star wars"; and so on. But an even more noticeable backdrop to the meeting was the general enthusiasm with good wishes for success, mass demonstrations in the United States, Western Europe, and other parts of the world, and the presentation of petitions to governments. Although conservative observers with displeasure saw in this, affirmation of the Soviet stance to the detriment, allegedly, of the U.S. one, this, of course, is not quite true.

International Reaction

[Levin] I would say that serious newspapers and serious politicians and public figures are not indulging in that type of reasoning, and even prior to the Geneva meeting extremely serious opinions were being expressed. For example, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the Geneva meeting, the talks between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President, is not a duel in which someone of necessity has to gain the upper hand. The same thought was expressed in the British OBSERVER. In connection with this I would like to recall what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said at his news conference. He said that we resolutely advocate military and strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization; we do not wish to obtain advantages, and, moreover, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said, we do not wish the United States to lag behind, because then the basis for trust between states will be eroded. A country that feels weaker naturally strives to undertake some type of measure to equalize the confrontation and this, in turn, gives rise to serious tension. We do not need this.

For us it has never been a question of achieving success over the United States; it is a question for us of achieving mutually acceptable accords, a reasonable compromise.

As a matter of fact, the spirit of the outcome of the Geneva meeting gives grounds to conclude that things have begun to move forward in this direction. There are no losers; no one side has gained the upper hand; there are gains for the Soviet Union, for the United States, and literally for the entire world.

[Sobolev] People will talk for a long time about the outcome of the Geneva meeting. The initial responses, of course, note Comrade Gorbachev's words, that the world has become safer as a result of meeting. Although such key problems as ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space have not been resolved the U.S. side was not ready for this meeting, as U.S. Senator Kennedy stated, it broke the ice in relations between our countries. Of fundamental importance is the fact that the joint Soviet-U.S. statement reflects a common understanding of the most important premises for the maintenance of peace, and the accord between Comrade Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz, to examine the aspects of the issue of disarmament on an interrelated basis, has been reaffirmed at summit level.

Everyone understands the importance of the USSR and the U.S. words when they state that nuclear war must never be launched and that there can be no victor in such a war, and that the sides will not strive to achieve military superiority. As for the cardinal issue -- the arms race -- both leaders agreed that work on seeking mutually acceptable solutions will be persistently continued in Geneva at the nuclear and space wapons talks, and that this work will be accelerated in the aim of achieving progress, especially in areas where there are points of contact, including the appropriate application of the principle of a 50 percent reduction of nuclear weapons, as well as the idea of an intermediate agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe with effective verification.

Speaking before Congress after the meeting, the U.S. President noted that the constructive nature of his talks with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is shown in the agreement to set a dialogue on a regular basis and activate it, both at summit and other levels, and in particular, the agreement on Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States and President Reagan's visit to the USSR. The agreement on exchanges and contacts in various spheres is also of great importance. The fact that Americans strive for such contacts is shown for example, in a NEW YORK TIMES report. More than 300 leaders of U.S. companies will come to Moscow in the near future, hoping that the Geneva meeting will lead to an expansion of trading opportunities.

Economic Cooperation Stressed

[Agayants] Answering a question from a Czech television and RUDE PRAVO correspondent at the Geneva news conference, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that we maintain an interest in improving relations with U.S. business circles, that we must not underestimate the factor of economic cooperation, for this is the material base for improving political relations and for forming an atmosphere of trust.

I believe, Comrade Gorbachev said, that further expansion of economic links will meet the interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States. And this is very true. I would like to mention the following interesting fact: Soviet pruchases of goods in the United States at the beginning of the 1930's amount to $600 billion at current prices. Approximately 40 percent of all U.S. plant and machinery exports at that time bought by our country, whereas during the cold war years, specifically 1954, after Washington had unilaterally abroagated the Soviet-U.S. trade treaty, the trade turnover amounted to only $12 million.

We are for developing equitable, mutually beneficial economic relations, devoid of any sort of discriminatory measures, devoid of the notorious sanctions, embargoes, and the rest. Here, as it is customary to say today, our countries have considerable latent reserves. The volume of trade between the two states was only a little short of $4 billion during the past year.

This seems to be a considerable figure at first sight, but it is lower than the corresponding figure for 1979, and apart from that, it is characterized with obvious disproportions: the share of U.S. goods is over $3 billion, whereas ours is slightly more than $600 million. And the United States, at least until recently, denied us deliveries of what they had declared to be stretegic goods; they attempted to preserve the discriminatory approach in trade with us by any means. It is clear that this is not the way things should be, and it is necessary to eliminate of the piles of prejudices and bias, and to strive to obtain solutions which will be acceptable to both sides, in this sphere as well. I am convinced that forward movement in theeconomic sphere will become one of the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Anyway, some shifts have taken shape already. Thus, the world-famous Caterpillar firm has recently signed an agreement on deliveries of heavy-duty tractors and pipe-layers to the Soviet Union. We, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has said, are ready to invite U.S. business circles to participate in the realization of our major projects, and we have large-scale plans.

Third World Development

[Sobolev] The developing countries are welcoming the opportunities for strengthening peace, which are opening up. They especially emphasize Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's words regarding the fact that disarmament, even on a small scale, can free funds for tackling those countries' most acute social problems.

[Agayants] Today, in Latin America alone, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, there are great numbers of people starving or suffering from malnutrition, and half of them are children. A 5-10 percent reduction in the world's military spendings will make it possible to remove this problem. Yes, the world economy is literally moaning under the heavy burden of the continuing arms race and the growing military budgets. The fact is that the withdrawal of resources intended for meeting nonmilitary needs, leads to a decrease in the efficiency of production, slows down economic development, and increases by millions and millions the number of people deprived of the most essential things in their lives. This is taking place now, when some 34 million people on earth die of starvation each year, when roughly 800 million are illiterate, and over 1.5 billion are denied basic medical aid. As has been calculated by World Health Organization experts, in order to forever eradicate such a dangerous and widely spread disease as malaria, 50 million dollars -- approximately one-third of what is being spent daily, and I stress daily, on the arms race in the world -- would be sufficient. Instead of a "Trident" submarine, 416 schools can be built; instead of one aircrart carrier, 2.8 million metric tons of bread could be obtained; instead of building one "B-1" bomber, a residential area for some five-seven thousand people could be created, or 100,000 metric tons of sugar purchased. In a word, such a problem as curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to space, not only has evident political and military connotations, but a humanist connotation as well, since millions of people on our planet will benefit from its resolution and life itself will benefit.

Constructive Dialogue Begun

[Sobolev] To sum up, the results of the Geneva meeting are being assessed on the whole as the start for a dialogue aimed at obtaining changes for the better, in both Soviet-U.S. relations in particular and in the world in general. Opportunities for that are being created by the summit. The Soviet position and our country's readiness to make use of such opportunities and to realize concrete, practical measures for tackling international problems, give grounds for looking at the future optimistically.

The Soviet Union, in its desire to realize the prerequisites provided by the Geneva summit, has wide international support at its disposal, namely that of the fraternal socialist countries, as the meeting of their leaders in Prague has confirmed.

[Levin] This meeting is directly connected with the Geneva talks [arms talks], because those talks were the primary subject at the Geneva summit. The report on the Prague meeting notes that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has given detailed information on the progress and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit, which was completed on the same day as the Prague meeting. Leaders of the fraternal parties and countries expressed their full support for the constructive position set out by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the talk with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in the spirit of the joint policy expressed in the statement of the Warsaw Pact member states of 23 October 1985. I believe it is necessary to note that the conclusion has been made unanimously that the joint statement on inadmissibility of nuclear war and on the renunciation by the sides of seeking military superiority, contained in the final document of the Geneva summit, is of principled importance.

The main course of the allied socialist states directed at removing the threat of a nuclear war, halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from being spread to space ensuring the shift to true measures of disarmament and strengthening universal peace, has been confirmed at the meeting. The Warsaw Pact member states are again declaring their intention not to seek military superiority, but are simultaneously declaring that they will not permit it to be established over them. That is a very important point, it is appropriate to recall the fact that the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program is very explicit about the significance of military-strategic parity. It states the following: Establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, has been a historic gain of socialism. It has consolidated the positions of the USSR, the countries of socialism and all progressive forces, and refuted imperialism's aggressive circles' calculations of winning in a global nuclear war. Preservation of this balance is a serious guarantee of ensuring peace and international security.

[Sobolev] Thank you, comrades, for your attention, and I wish you all the best.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM231851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] At a Crucial Stage

There is nowhere on earth today where lively commentaries are not continuing on the results of the Geneva summit between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. This is understandable, since all peoples are profoundly interested in the successful resolution of the most acute problem of our time -- the problem of war and peace.

Maintaining and strengthening peace and preventing mankind from being cast into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe is the unswerving goal of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The USSR sees the normalization of relations with the United States as one of the main ways of achieving that. Our party pursues this line strictly.

The international situation has never before required such wisdom in the decisions of statesmen and such balance and restraint in their actions as in our time. It was with an understanding of this enormous responsibility that the CPSU and the Soviet state approached the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Geneva. The Soviet side would not have gone to this summit if it did not proceed on the basis that there could be a positive outcome. It did everything in its power to make the summit businesslike and constructive.

The USSR strove to create in advance a favorable political atmosphere on the eve of the talks. The submission by the Soviet Union of a range of extensive peace proposals was of decisive importance here. The peoples assessed the specific actions implemented by the Soviet Union on their merits on the eve of Geneva, such as the unilateral ending of all nuclear explosions and the reaffirmation of the unilateral moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons. "The key to reaching agreement," was how the international public assessed the importance of the USSR's proposals.

The road to Geneva was not easy. Certain circles in Washington did everything to distort the USSR's proposals and actions. They eventried to belittle the importance of the summit. As certain newspapers in the United States wrote, the enemies of Soviet-U.S. mutual understanding were clearly "bearish." "It was wrong to pick the word 'movement' [sdvig] to describe the prospects for the summit," certain administration spokesmen claimed on the eve of the talks. "There are 2-4 chances in 10," was how they assessed the prospects for the summit.

Acquiring, at all costs, the possibility of speaking the language of the "position of strength" policy to the USSR is the aim of militarist U.S. circles. It is worth noting that the noise of the engines of the aircraft that brought the U.S. representatives to Geneva was drowned out by the rumble of U.S. test ranges, where the latest missiles are being tested.

However, the saber rattling could not stifle the mighty voice of the peoples appealing to the summiteers in Geneva. The fact that hundreds of millions of people in all corners of the world were seized by a single desire -- to block the way to a nuclear conflagration -- has probably never been seen so clearly before. The entire conscience of mankind was united in the demand toput a stop to the arms race and slam the door to space on it.

The hope that the Geneva summit would give impetus to the talks between the two countries was expressed by the overwhelming majority of the UN states. The call for dialogue and cooperation on the eve of Geneva from the top statesmen of the "Delhi Declaration," which is understood and supported by the Soviet Union, was a weighty one. In many countries, including the United States, there were many large demonstrations by peace supporters on the eve of Geneva. Outstanding scientists from dozens of countries, including the United States, made their own authoritative statement in defense of "star peace." The voices of envoys from organizations of women and young people, physicians and educators, veterans of the meeting on the Elbe and Japanese casualties of the dropping of the atom bomb, representatives of the "Birds of Peace" [Ptitsy mira] organization, which unites children in 37 countries, and clergymen were heard powerfully in Geneva.

It was impossible not to take this into account. The attempts to divert discussion at the summit away from the main problems alarming mankind -- first and foremost the questions of ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space -- were not successful. The examination of the question of war and peace at the summit was fundamental.

One can hardly make an unequivocal assessment of the results of the Geneva talks. Both leaders achieved a better understanding of each other's positions and agreed on the need to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation as a whole. A start was made on a permanent dialogue.

However, major differences remain on fundamental questions. Indeed, it would have been unrealistic, when certain forces in Washington have, for a number of years, rejected the very idea of the possibility of constructive dialogue with the USSR, to expect that a comprehensive agreement could be achieved, let alone achieved in such a short period of time.

On the day he arrived in Geneva, M.S. Gorbachev stated: "The peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States and the peoples of other countries are expecting positive results from the Geneva summit. I can assure you that, for our part, we will strive for precisely such an outcome to this important meeting."

The Soviet side carried out its pledge. Geneva confirmed that there was no chance that the Soviet Union would let its desire to pull mankind back from the brink slip. At the last minute the understanding of the need to take realities into account at least on a number of questions, prevailed, even on the U.S. side.

Of course, the agreements that have been reached still have to be embodied in practical actions. A difficult path will have to be traveled in order to reach mutual understanding on cardinal questions. Keeping faith with the pledges that both sides made at Geneva is the most important prerequisite for this.

As for the Soviet Union, it has never broken pledges on which it has placed its signature. Our country will defend the cause of world peace with even greater vigor and resolve.

Shoulder to Shoulder

The meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' top leaders held in Prague 21 November reaffirmed the principled approach of the allied socialist states to the most urgent problems of our time.

The conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Sofia this October expressed the unanimous desire that the Soviet-U.S. summit should promote an easing of the dangerous tension in the world, a lessening of the threat of war, and the achievement of mutually acceptable solutions aimed at ending the arms race and making real progress toward disarmament. Thus, the Soviet Union's voice in Geneva was at the same time the voice of all participants in the Warsaw Pact.

The participants in the Prague meeting were unanimously agreed that in Geneva the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made an exceptionally important contribution to the implementation of the socialist countries' common peace-loving course.

The meeting in Prague gave further confirmation that the communist and workers parties of the community states are consistently seeking increasingly effective collaboration among their countries in the world arena. They are guided by the realization that the destiny of world peace and future of world civilization depend, to a vast extent, on the strength of the socialist community and on the fraternal states' purposeful and concerted efforts.

"The socialist community," the draft new CPSU Program notes, "is the most authoritative present-day force, without which no question of world politics can be solved. It is the stronghold of world peace, the most consistent defender of wholesome, peaceful, and democratic principles in international relations, and the chief obstacle in the way of imperialist reaction."

The fraternal socialist countries are seeking persistently and consistently to carry out immediate measures which would lead to a lowering of the level of military confrontation and turn Europe into a continent of peace.

Suffice it to recall a recent initiative such as the GDR and CSSR Governments' proposal to the FRG Government on the creation of a zone in Europe free from chemical weapons. The implementation of this proposal would not only improve the situation in the region, where major armed forces equipped with sophisticated weapons are concentrated, but would also be a concrete step on the path to banning chemical weapons worldwide. The draft comprehensive program for the CEMA countries' scientific-technical progress through the year 2000, jointly prepared by the fraternal states, is also a contribution to consolidating socialism's positions and to the development of the European process [as published].

The Prague meeting of the top leaders of the Warsaw Pact states was new evidence that cooperation among the socialist community states is developing dynamically and fruitfully. The communist and workers parties and the fraternal countries' peoples are fully resolved to realize socialism's historic vocation -- to prevent war and save mankind from catastrophe.

The Revolution Is Being Defended

Last week it was reported from Managua that the Sandinist People's Army had carried out powerful strikes against a 2,000-strong grouping of CIA mercenaries who had invaded Nicaragua from Honduras and that Nicaraguan troops had killed more than 200 bandits and destroyed 15 secret bases.

Yes, each step forward in the defense of freedom and national independence is being achieved by the Nicaraguan patriots through hard struggle. The forces of oppression are trying by hook or by crook to block the peoples' path to freedom. They use every method going -- mercenaries to fight their wars, acts of sabotage, and economic blockades.

But the inspirers of this policy are assiduously striving to turn everything upside down, pretending that... Nicaragua is responsible for the tension in the region. The other day one senior Washington spokesman even declared: The United States has no military presence in any country in the Western Hemisphere." It is necessary, therefore, to look at the facts and figures which show the true state of affairs.

Take Honduras. There are 7 military bases, 11 military airfields, numerous military dumps, radar installations, and other facilities belonging to the U.S. Army in that small country. A large U.S. military contingent is there on a permanent basis, constantly rehearsing invasion. In the past 2 years the center for training "specialists" in combating progressive forces, based in the Honduran city of Trujillo, has alone trained 11,000 servicemen and police from Honduras, El Salvador, and other countries in the region. There are 13 U.S. military bases with 20,000 officers and men and about 10 CIA sabotage centers in Puerto Rico.

The military preparations are directed primarily against freedom-loving Nicaragua. On the false pretext of a "civil war" allegedly taking place in the country, new steps are being taken to give military, financial, and other aid to what remains of Somoza's supporters. The other day AP reported that during the 1981-1984 period the CIA alone spent approximately $80 million on support for the "contras."

A report headed "Efforts to promote a settlement in Central America and Nicaragua" has been circulated on Capitol Hill. Its idea of a "settlement" is very peculiar. Changes in Nicaragua," the report states, "are possible only through armed struggle."

It is an attempt to give the government of sovereign Nicaragua a kind of ultimatum. It is being told to disband the republic's National Assembly, elected as a result of free and honest elections, and to commence a "dialogue" with professional terrorists and murderers masquerading as "forces of democratic resistance." At the same time, an attempt is being made to tighten the financial stranglehold on the young republic with the intention of making the economic situation in Nicaragua as bad as possible and thus destabilizing the situation in the country.

On the other hand, everything is being done to prevent a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region, which is what Managua is persistently seeking. The Sandinist government has repeatedly declared its readiness to sign the "Act of Peace" drawn up by the Contadora Group in September 1984. But now there are behind-the-scenes machinations aimed at "amending" the act in such a way as to weaken Nicaragua's ability to uphold its independence. There is overt disregard of the efforts of the Contadora Group and of the Latin American Contadora support group.

But nothing can weaken the Nicaraguan people's determination to defend their gains. The Sandinist People's Army is inflicting new defeats on the invasion forces. Workers and peasants are engaged in creative labor. The process of preparing a new constitution that envisages the consolidation of the principles of a mixed economy, nonalignment, and political pluralism continues. The Sandinist National Liberation Front is conducting an open dialogue with all strata of the population and stressing its readiness not to hinder the activity of other parties, to guarantee freedom of speech, of the press, and of religion, and to widen the autonomy of ethnic minorities. The other day Managua reaffirmed its "readiness to continue to actively participate in the process aimed at normalizing Nicaraguan-U.S. relations and securing the signing, enforcement, and unswerving fulfillment of the "Act of Peace."

The terrible disaster which hit Colombia recently again demonstrated how vulnerable our world and its inhabitants are. It places even greater emphasis on a question facing the peoples, the question of the destiny of world civilization. In fact, the arms race places the existence of world civilization and life on earth in mortal peril as it threatens to lead mankind into the abyss of nuclear war. The imperative command of the times is to avert this threat. It is to this noble cause that the CPSU and Soviet state, the socialist community countries, and all the peace-loving forces of the world are devoting their efforts.

GENEVA TALKS CREATE NEW 'PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE'

PM221907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA special correspondents V. Bolshakov, Ye. Grigoryev, B. Dubrovin, and T. Kolesnichenko: "After Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva, 22 Nov -- One after the other the Ilyushin-62 and the Boeing-707 aircraft took off into the gray Geneva sky carrying the participants in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Geneva immediately assumed its normal appearance. Last night, when we left the international press center on the third story of which the temporary PRAVDA correspondents' center was located, it was hard to believe that only that morning it had been brimming with life. In the morning the concluding ceremony of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting had been held at the press center; and then right here, in this and other rooms, those who unfortunately could not get into the press conference because of the limited seating followed on the big screens, intently seizing on every word, the televized press conference given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. And if you consider that almost 4,000 press representatives from all over the world were working in Geneva during those days, the latter were of course in the majority. And for a long time after that, the clatter of typewriters could still be heard there, lines formed at the Telex machines and the international telephone booths, while Swiss television commentators went on the air repeatedly with special items presenting viewers primarily with scenes from the press conference given by the Soviet leaders, whose frankness, logic, and good will made a tremendous impression on all here as evidenced and mirrored in the press today. The newspaper LA SUISSE, carrying a report on the press conference, wrote: "The Soviet leader addressed a message of peace to the whole world."

People throughout the world looked forward with impatience to the Geneva meeting. For under present conditions, it is not just a question of the antagonism of two social systems, but also of a choice between survival and mutual destruction. Mountains of the most lethal weapons have been stockpiled and continue to grow. The political and perhaps even psychological "supertask" of this summit meeting was to halt this dangerous process, to build a bridge of mutual understanding, and to secure at least a minimum of mutual trust.

If we take the basic problems of securing disarmament and halting the arms race, this meeting did not manage to untie the knots of these problems. The U.S. side proved to remain unready to proceed from reality and a sense of responsibility and agree to the radical steps proposed by the Soviet Union. The militarization of the economy and to a certain extent of U.S. political thinking has gone too far.

Whence, then, the -- we would say -- general optimism and satisfaction with which most of them who have observed this major event of international life at close quarters are leaving Geneva? Why, although no miracle has happened and the mountains of accumulated weapons have still not been reduced in the slightest, has there suddenly been a breath of something new in the air, as at the end of a long and still frosty winter? Clearly this is a case of the distinct emergency of new impulses which are setting world politics in motion and in a direction which accords with the peoples' aspirations and interests.

On the eve of the Geneva meeting, there were several pessimists at the press center. According to them, the polarity of the USSR and U.S. positions was so great that there could be no question of points of contact.

But yesterday everybody received the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, which not only recorded the common understanding of a number of fundamentally important tenents for the preservation of peace but also laid down tasks for joint activity along the main avenues, by which is implied preventing an arms race in space and halting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, and strengthening strategic stability.

No, it is not a case of putting the pessimists to shame; it is just that the atmosphere of confrontation gives rise to its own "way of life," its own habits, and its own stereotyped ways of thinking which are difficult to give up. A well-known West German observer, witness of many Soviet-U.S. summit meetings, told us that the current Geneva meeting was perhaps notable for the special directness of the dialogue, whose participants, in his opinion, had not only not avoided acute problems but on the contrary had tried to "hammer out that hot iron." It is extremely important, this journalist concluded, that the leader of the U.S. Administration became directly acquainted with Soviet views himself, and not via his advisers.

Much has been said here about these latter, and that is no accident. For it is no secret that right up until the last minute before the meeting, the U.S. Administration had not worked out a general line with regard to the Soviet-U.S. talks. Let us just recall the notorious "Weinberger letter." Reportage today by a U.S. ABC television correspondent, for example, said that "to many people's surprise, the prolonged one-on-one conversations between R. Reagan and M.S. Gorbachev have dominated this summit meeting. The President's advisers were divided in their opinions as to whether the President should have such long meetings in private." And one of the adviser's words were cited here: "I would not recommend this." And this is what an NBC political observer reported: "The present summit meeting will be remembered for a long time. The two most influential statesmen of today, occupying diametrically opposed ideological positions, have met. The long one-on-one conversations, attended only by the interpreters, were unusual. As far as can be judged, Reagan has spent more time alone with M.S. Gorbachev than with any other state leader."

The importance of these meetings cannot be measured simply arithmetically -- by their number and duration -- but also by the categories of higher mathematics in world politics.

The productiveness of these meetings and of the plenary sessions and extensive contacts between the members of the delegations is measured above all by the fact that a new psychological climate was created in Geneva and there was a quest for a new joint approach toward the fundamental problem of the present day.

The key to preserving life on earth lies in political wisdom. But what is wisdom in life and in politics? Horace believed that "the first condition for wisdom is to rid oneself of prejudices." Is this thought not topical even in our day? Is it not foolhardy to stockpile nuclear arsenals which are already hard to control and in addition to attempt to move the arms race into space?

Back in the 19th century, the British politician Theodore Parker noted: "Reason is stronger than guns." Yet the reality of our day also confirms this simple truth: Only through a political settlement is it possible to resolve the most burning problems of the present day and settle the conflicts which are rending the planet.

We also remember the words of Stefan Zweig, who, incidentally, knew Switzerland well: "The first sign of real political wisdom is always the ability to abandon in advance what is unfeasible." And anyone's superiority and rule is unfeasible in the world today.

Very serious and necessary work with a consideration for existing realities took place in Geneva. That common element was found which can be a starting point for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and consequently the world situation. That element is an understanding of the fact that nuclear war is impermissible, that it cannot be waged, and that there can be no victors in it.

Naturally the world is now paying attention primarily to the fact that, in the joint statement, the sides noted the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional. They assured the world they will not seek to achieve military superiority. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President, having discussed questions of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments, agreed -- commentators are drawing special attention to the fact -- that work at these talks will be accelerated. What they have in mind here is the fulfillment of the tasks set in the Soviet-U.S. statement of 8 January this year. As is well known, it formulates them clearly: preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

During the meeting other avenues were also agreed for efforts to seek mutually acceptable decisions aimed at achieving progress in reducing the danger of nuclear war and strengthening security.

Naturally, the importance of the accords reached in Geneva can only be displayed in specific practical deeds. Yes, specific steps are what is needed above all. The Soviet side is proposing a realistic, truly radical program of arms reduction. It cannot be allowed to break into space. [sentence as published] The "star wars" program is not simply lashing on the race in all types of arms, it could also make it irreversible.

Many people in the United States also understand this, but it is being suggested to these people that people do not distrust each other because they are armed, but arm themselves because they do not trust each other. That was the foundation for many speculations, including the "vindication" of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" -- the "star wars" program. At the Geneva meeting these speculations were countered by the true state of affairs. In the international press center no one cancealed the tremendous impression made by the Soviet leader's statements to the effect that if there is an accord on banning the putting of weapons into space, we are prepared to open our laboratories on a reciprocal basis for monitoring the observance of these accords. An accord on keeping space peaceful is a very important problem of our day. As the well-known U.S.-observer D. Schorr said to us while imparting his impressions of the Geneva meeting, people will ultimately judge its results by what is achieved in the prevention of the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arms.

Of course, in 2 days it was impossible to eliminate all the obstacles which have accumulated over the years, piling up on the paths of the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. Trust is not restored at once. This process is a hard one. But the Geneva summit meeting is the start of dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better both in Soviet-U.S. relations and throughout the world.

That is the hope which is being expressed here by many observers and commentators as they leave hospitable Geneva. Common sense must triumph. That is a requirement of the times.

FOREIGN MEDIA PERSONALITIES ASSESS RESULTS

PM241915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Roundup of own correspondents' and TASS correspondents' reports filed 24 November: "Learning To Live in Peace" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Geneva summit between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan is an important stage in Soviet-U.S. relations which initiates the process of seeking ways of improving and normalizing those relations in all directions. If this quest is continued in further joint efforts by both sides, this will promote an improvement in the situation worldwide. That is the common thought uniting the numerous responses from eminent statesmen, public figures, and the mass media in foreign countries on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit and the Prague meeting of the top Warsaw Pact leaders.

The Soviet-U.S. summit was an important event which marked a victory for the forces of reason, created cracks in the ice of the "cold war," and marked a shift toward a normalization of U.S.-USSR relations, a statement by the Communist Party of the United States Central Committee says. The document, signed by H. Winston, chairman of the Communist Party, and G. Hall, secretary general, stresses that although much remains to be done, the accords reached at the summit testify that the cause of peace can prevail and the possibilities opened up as a result of the Geneva dialogue may be implemented in concrete agreements.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses, today satisfaction is being expressed worldwide that Moscow and Washington have started the dialogue that was broken off more than 6 years ago. Diplomatic circles are attaching great importance to the fact that in the joint statement the USSR and U.S. leaders stressed their intention to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability. Another U.S. newspaper -- THE WASHINGTON POST -- notes: "Speaking at the Geneva press conference, the Soviet leader called on his U.S. partner to save relations between the two great powers from a buildup of tension in order to prevent them from moving toward confrontation and to channel them onto a normal path and toward improvement. M.S. Gorbachev told R. Reagan: "It would be a great mistake if we failed to make use of this chance to turn the situation in Soviet-U.S. relations toward normalization. And that means: toward improving the situation in the world as a whole."

According to a poll conducted among Americans by CBS TV, 83 percent of those polled supported the agreement reached in Geneva on the need to step up dialogue between the two countries at various levels and place it on a regular footing. "The question of whether M.S. Gorbachev should come to the United States and whether R. Reagan should visit the USSR was invariably answered positively," the poll organizer stated.

ABC TV in its review devoted to the Geneva summit expressed the following opinion: "Intensive negotiations will now begin within the U.S. Government itself. There will be those who will say that it is necessary to preserve the atmosphere created in Geneva and that this is why the President must do anything to meet the Soviet initiatives halfway. But more conservative members of the administration will insist that he follow a hard line."

London's THE TIMES writes: "The fact that the Soviet-U.S. joint statement appeared at all is by itself an achievement that proves that points of contact were found in the views of Moscow and Washington. However, the real test of what was achieved at the summit will come when the Geneva arms control talks are resumed."

Both leaders have stated their intention to accelerate those talks in order to limit and reduce nuclear arsenals so as to increase strategic stability."

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit are of great importance for the future development of international relations, George Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, stated. French Communists believe that the Geneva talks are opening up a constructive dialogue that has great prospects.

I am very glad that the Geneva summit was held, and I sincerely welcome the decision to regularly hold Soviet-U.S. meetings at various levels, Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz stated. Only regular talks can lead to the gradual elimination of serious contradictions. The Soviet-U.S. joint statement contains many decisions worthy of note. Merely the reaffirmation that a nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winners in one is of immense importance.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit have been assessed as hopeful in the Netherlands. "The outcome of the summit is in line with the hopes expressed worldwide," a statement by a Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman says. "Our country considers it positive that an accord was reached in Geneva on accelerating the process of arms limitation talks, on expanding USSR-U.S. bilateral contacts, and on agreeing to a follow-up summit."

I believe that the Geneva summit between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan has had a definite positive result, Italian left-wing independent Senator Raniero La Valle stated. The talks between the Soviet and U.S. leaders played an important role in easing confrontation and in developing mutual understanding between the two countries. Today U.S. public opinion cannot fail to see the obvious differences between what certain people tried to tell them and the serious, responsible, and trustworthy line which the Soviet side pursued in Geneva.

Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe commented on the Geneva meeting by saying: "It was a good start for the future. The accord on reciprocal visits by the U.S. and USSR leaders will contribute to the stabilization of the international situation. Both sides expressed a clear desire to promote nuclear disarmament. We hope that they will move in a direction which will bring fruitful results."

The Australian paper THE AUSTRALIAN writes: "The U.S. President and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary did not work out formulas for a sharp reduction in armaments. But they laid the foundation for warmer relations which could be of enormous significance in terms of preventing a conflict between the great powers. These new relations do not bridge the ideological gulf between the sides, but in due course they may help to relieve considerably the burden of the arms race which rests heavily on both East and West."

The press in the fraternal socialist countries is expressing a high opinion of the Soviet stance at the Geneva talks. Poland's RZECZPOSPOLITA stresses that there is no doubt that the USSR will continue in the future to make every effort to achieve a practical solution of the tasks of halting the arms race and strengthening peace. As the meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' top leaders showed, acting in a concerted fashion, to continue to do all they can to achieve a change for the better in European and world affairs. They are unanimous that in complex international conditions the unity and cohesion of the allied socialist countries, class solidarity, and increasing collaboration in all spheres of cooperation are of paramount significance.

The world public's attention was fixed on the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, NEUES DEUTCSHLAND (GDR) points out. The statement on the inadmissibility of nuclear war and on the two sides' renunciation of the quest for military superiority, contained in the meeting's joint final document, is of fundamental importance.

Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca said: "The atmosphere of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan gives mankind hope that world peace can be strengthened. We fully share the view that military superiority on the part of one of the great powers cannot guarantee mankind's deliverance from nuclear war."

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting certainly accord with the interests of the peoples of the whole world, is the summary of the Syrian paper AL-THAWRAH. Hope has emerged of a successful continuation of the dialogue between the two great powers in the interests of relaxation of international tension and prevention of a new war. The Geneva meeting is evidence of the vitality of the ideas of peace and international security and equal cooperation.

U.S. 'NOT READY' FOR MAJOR DECISIONS AT SUMMIT

PM241833 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Geneva's Horizons"]

[Text] Three days in Geneva. Three historic days which focused the attention of the world on this Swiss city -- attention which emptomized the expectations and hopes of mankind. Time is indeed a relative concept: only 3 days, but they reflected the past and present of complex and multifaceted international life and the shape of its future. A Soviet-U.S. summit took place on 19-21 November on the shores of Lake Geneva -- a meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan.

The talks began in the Fleur d'Eau villa and then switched to the Soviet mission's premises on the Avenue de la Paix. The name of the villa literally means "water flower," and the avenue's name is "peace." Inspiring symbols. But, unfortunately, the road to peace -- strong, lasting, and just peace -- is by no means strewn with flowers. There is obstruction after obstruction on this road, massive and menacing obstructions which cannot simply be cleared away.

But the very fact of the meeting -- the first in 6 and 1/2 years -- is a significant event in international life. The Geneva meeting was an important stage in Soviet-U.S. relations. It lays the foundation for a quest for ways of improving and normalizing them in all spheres. If this quest continues in future joint efforts by both sides, it will contribute to an improvement in the world situation. This is the political result of Geneva. And although as many weapons remain in the states' arsenals as there were before the meeting, the world has become a safer place. This is the political impact of Geneva.

The international public greeted the Soviet-U.S. joint statement with enormous satisfaction, especially the part which says that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that there can be no winner in a nuclear war, that any conflict between the USSR and the United States could have disastrous consequences and that is why it is so important to prevent any war -- nuclear or conventional -- between them, and, finally, that they will not seek to achieve military superiority.

Nevertheless, when we talk about overall results of the Geneva meeting, the simple [odnoznachyy] assessment would scarcely be the correct one.

The meeting is too important an event to be viewed in any oversimplified categories. Of course, it would have been better if agreement had been reached in Geneva on the main, key problem of halting the arms race. But, unfortunately, this did not happen. Why? Because the U.S. side was not ready for major decisions. Yet questions of war and peace were at the core of the Geneva meeting. The ambitions of past years were a factor in the U.S. position -- particularly on the problem of "star wars." In this connection, at his press conference M.S. Corbachev recalled President Johnson's words to the effect that the nation that rules in space will rule on earth also. "Certain people are obviously itching to attain world domination and gaze at the world from on high," M.S. Gorbachev said.

But the world must not be looked at from on high, it must be viewed with the utmost realism. Then it will be clear that the "st ar wars" program does not just impart momentum to an arms race involving all types of weapons but could put an end to all curbs on that race. That is the logic, a logic that Washington, laid low by the "star disease," does not like. Only if the United States finds the will and resolve to rethink and reassess all the destructive aspects and consequences of the "star wars" program can the path open up to a constructive solution of problems of international security and cessation of the arms race.

The problem of war and peace is the paramount, crucial problem affecting the interests of all of us who live on earth. This problem has burst into the center of world politics. In present conditions it is not just a question of confrontation between two social systems, but of a choice between survival and mutual destruction. Mankind has reached the point where he must stop, look around, and think and, on the basis of reality, on the basis of a broad approach to the definition of national interests, decide: what to do next! The results of the Geneva meeting have made a considerable contribution to the quest for an answer to this truly Hamletesque question of modern times. A great deal of work has been done. The major problems of relations between our countries and of the current world situation have been discussed in detail, in depth, in the most straightforward and candid way.

The ambiguity of the assessments and realism prompt one to say bluntly: It was not possible at the summit to find a solution to the most important questions linked with the task of ending the arms race and strengthening peace. Major differences on fundamental issues remain between the participants in the talks. However, on the other hand, the Geneva summit made it possible to understand more clearly the nature of Soviet-U.S. differences, to remove certain biased assessments with regard to the USSR and the policy of its leadership, and to clear away some of the prejudices that had been built up. This could have a favorable influence on the further process of the development of events.

The time has come when, under the threat of the universal nuclear danger, it is necessary to learn the great art of living together. The great art of living together is an excellent synonym for the policy of peaceful coexistence, whose vitality has been confirmed by history. It was also objectively confirmed by the Soviet-U.S. summit. The theory and practice of peaceful coexistence are indissolubly linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- the founder of the Soviet state. Peace and socialism are fastened on our banners with an indissoluble chain of logic. That is why Soviet people, in approaching the 27th CPSU Congress, welcome and approve the results of the Geneva summit talks.

The entire socialist world approves them along with us. That was graphically and convincingly demonstrated at the meeting of the top Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague. The meeting participants assessed highly the exceptionally important contribution to advancing the jointly developed peace-loving positions of the socialist community countries that was made by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary during the Geneva talks.

This graphic comparison was made at the Geneva press conference: "It is well known that when geologists or miners are hit by cave-ins and are in a critical situation, rescue teams go in from both sides to save people." The Soviet Union is consistently and steadily striding along the path of saving the world and mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. We call on the United States to follow that path. Our planet is at an unusually sharp turning point in its history, when people need moments of truth just as they need air to breathe. An urgent need has emerged to disperse the clouds of fables and misunderstandings. What geologists and miners are able to achieve, state leaders should also be able to achieve if they want to be equal to the historic tasks which time inexorably sets them.

Geneva initiated a dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better both in Soviet-U.S. relations and on our entire planet. And in that sense it can be assessed as creating opportunities for movement forward and as providing hope for looking to the future with optimism. Good sense must prevail!

SEYFUL-MULYUKOV REVIEWS MEETING, OTHER EVENTS

OW221429 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 22 Nov 85

["The World Today" program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In our program today we shall concentrate only on the results of the summit meeting in Geneva, the more so since they affect all countries and peoples, and reply to the innermost thoughts of millions of peoples in the world.

The floodlights at the international press center in Geneva, where during these exciting days an army of journalists and television reporters from the most varied states worked strenuously, have gone out. The Soviet mission near the Geneva Palace of Nations and the Fleur d'Eau villa, where many hours of talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, as well as the plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations, took place, have assumed their customary appearance.

Both leaders of the two great powers left hospitable Geneva in an optimistic mood. Journalists have stopped complaining about the blackout [preceding word in English] -- an informational silence -- which for 2 days surrounded the talks of the Soviet leader and the U.S. President on key problems of today. The issues discussed at the summit meeting were too serious and affected the destiny of all mankind too much, to give premature grounds for false rumors and speculation, which certain Western journalists willingly pursue.

Now, the results of the Geneva meeting have become the property of the entire world. They are embodied in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement. Mikhail Sergeyevich discussed the results of his talks with President Reagan at the press conference in Geneva before his departure for Prague, where, as you know, a meeting of the supreme leaders of the Warsaw Pact states took place. From Geneva, the U.S. President headed for Brussels, where he addressed a special session of the NATO Council. On the same day, Reagan arrived in Washington and gave a detailed account of the summit meeting at a joint session of both houses of the U.S. Congress.

Numerous responses to the results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Reagan have already appeared. For now, it is very difficult get an overview of this picture of responses, statements, and various opinions; therefore, we shall concentrate our attention on the most important things.

At the press conference in Geneva, which aroused great interest among those present and the millions of people who watched it on television, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gave a principled assessment of the summit meeting. He stressed that the Geneva meeting was an important state in Soviet U.S. relations. It provides a basis to search for ways of improving and normalizing them in all directions. If this searching continues in further joint efforts by both sides, it would contribute to improving the world situation.

You know that most of the meetings in Geneva were conducted in private, and this, according to the participants, played a decisive role. The leaders of the two great powers, who bear enormous responsibility for the destiny of human civilization, comprehensively discussed the main issues of Soviet-U.S. relations and the contemporary international situation.

The conclusion of the Soviet side was this: The time has come when, under the threat of universal nuclear danger, one has to learn the great skill of living together. This thought, which Comrade Gorbachev expressed at the press conference, found a responsive chord even in those Western politicians and journalists who have become accustomed to operating in propagandistic stereotypes. It is significant that they were practically no provocative questions at the press conference in Geneva. Many U.S. commentators called the performance of the Soviet leader a magnificent exposition of our country's position on the fundamental and most acute problems of today.

This position is well known to all of us. A few months before the Geneva meeting, the Soviet Union began paving the way for it and creating a favorable climate. It unilaterally ceased all nuclear explosions and expressed readiness to immediately resume talks on the complete termination of nuclear tests. We also confirmed our unilateral moratorium on testing antisatellite weapons. During his visit to France, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, introduced radical proposals on reducing the nuclear arsenals of the two great powers. Our proposal not to permit a transfer of the arms race into space was also accompanied by proposals on developing the broadest international cooperation in the peaceful research and use of space for the good of all peoples.

The whole world properly assessed the constructive position of the Soviet Union. After all, its main goal was to break the dangerous course of events. Of course, neither Moscow, Washington, nor other capitals had any illusions that the 2-day summit meeting could settle -- like waving a magic wand -- all the differences between the USSR and the United States on the key issues of arms control, the more so that we all know how far the United States has gone in militarizing its economy and even political thinking, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said.

But we well understood, he noted at the Geneva press conference, that the world position is too dangerous to neglect even the smallest chance to correct the situation and advance to a more stable and lasting peace.

Was this able to be done during the talks between the Soviet and American leaders? The frank and, at times, sharp dialogue in Geneva was very useful. This was the opinion of not only the participants in the dialogue, but also of the prominent state and public figures of many countries.

In that score, we already have a clear picture. This is the collective assessment of the supreme leaders of the Warsaw Pact states. At their meeting in Prague, they highly assessed the exceptionally important contribution of promoting the jointly developed peace-loving positions of the socialist community countries made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during the Geneva meeting.

Although Geneva did not succeed in solving the concrete problems of arms limitation and reduction it is of great significance that this meeting confirmed the Soviet-U.S. agreement, reached in January this year, on the need to search for ways of preventing the arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

Perhaps one of the most important results of the meeting of the Soviet leader and U.S. President was the provisions recorded in the joint statement. I shall cite them: Having discussed the key issues of security, the sides -- in recognizing the particular responsibility of the USSR and the United States in the cause of preserving peace -- declare that a nuclear war must never be unleashed. There can be no winner in one. It is also significant that the leaders of the two great powers emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them, nuclear or conventional.

The great importance of the Geneva meeting is that it also laid the basis for dialogue, with the goal of achieving a change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world in general. It is obvious that the results of the meeting between Mikhail Sergevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan create more favorable opportunities for improving the international situation and a return to detente. Now, it is very important that these opportunities, which have opened up as a result of the constructive efforts of the Soviet leadership, be transformed into practical deeds by both powers, both in issues concerning international peace and ,bilateral relations.

First of all, work at bilateral talks on nuclear and space arms must be accelerated to fulfill the task set by the January 1985 statement on behalf of the two countries. This task has now been confirmed with new force by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Meanwhile, one must say frankly that despite the fact that, during talks with President Reagan, Comrade Gorbachev profoundly and validly told him why the Soviet Union is opposed to the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, which is essentially a preparation for "star wars," there are many influential forces in Washington who, even now, realistically uphold this position.

One of them is U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who, as you know, made so much noise with his clumsy advice to the President when Reagan was flying to the Geneva meeting. Weinberger's commentary, with which we became acquainted today, is maintained in the fomer spirit. The United States, Casper Weinberger stated, must continue work in the sphere of the Strategic Defense Initiative wthout weakening its efforts.

The Soviet position on the issue was earnestly outlined at the press conference in Geneva. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, as you remember, quoted a famous sentence of former U.S. President Johnson, who one day said that the nation that rules in space will also rule on earth. Somebody, said the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, is itching to achieve world domination and look at the world from above. These are old ambitions of past years. The world has changed greatly in many respects. Washington is clearly mistaken in thinking that the implementation of the so-called SDI will place our country in a difficult position. Naturally, we shall find an answer, said Comrade Gorbachev. In its time, the Soviet leadership had given appropriate instructions to competent organizations and scientists, and we can say that our response will be effective, less costly, and may be implemented in a shorter term. Our political choice does not lie here. The Soviet Union is ready for radical nuclear arms reductions on the condition that the door is firmly closed for the development of the arms race in space.

At their meeting in Prague, supreme leaders of Warsaw Pact states declared once again that they are not striving for military superiority and will not allow it to be imposed on them.

The participants in the Prague meeting have announced their determination to coordinate their actions, continuing to do their utmost to achieve a turn for the better in European and world affairs. It is clear that the unity and solidarity of allied socialist countries and their growing interaction in all the fields have a great and fundamental importance in the current complicated international situation.

I would like to acquaint you with reactions to the Geneva summit meeting which have come from other states. First, the participants in the NATO Council session in Brussels, which was attended by Reagan and the heads of governments of other states of this military bloc with the exception of the French President and the Greek Prime Minister, expressed satisfaction at the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Speaking about his conversations with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachv, President Reagan himself said: Much divides us; yet the world breathes easier because we have met in Geneva.

Today we received a report on Ronald Reagan's speech in the U.S. Congress. He said that the meeting was useful for both sides. It has enabled the leaders of the two great powers to hold a productive direct dialogue during which, with the exclusion of key issues, definite progress has been achieved. The Geneva meeting, said the U.S. President, opened the way in the correct direction.

Here are points of view of leaders of other Western countries: Speaking at her press conference in London after returning from Brussels, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said: The meeting in Geneva was constructive and is a good basis for building relations of mutual confidence in the future. Whatever the difficulties, said the head of the British Government, they are being discussed; and therefore there is now more hope for their solution than most probably existed before Geneva.

French President Mietterrand spoke positively about the Geneva meeting. He called it a sign of hope. The two great powers, who bear the greatest responsibility for preserving peace, said the head of the French state, also represent great interests, many millions in nations which have experienced war and properly understand their responsibilitiy regarding others. There is no ground at all for not trusting their abilities, said Francois Mitterrand.

There is a brilliant aphorism about policy being the art of the possible. During the Geneva summit meeting our country proved that it possesses this art. On behalf of the Soviet leadership, on behalf of all our people, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev declared in Geneva that the Soviet Union will make every effort to ensure that cooperation with the United States leads to the practical solution of the task of curtailing the arms race, reducing stockpiled arsenals, and providing conditions for a stable peace between our peoples, and a lasting peace on earth and in space.

RESUMPTION OF DIALOGUE 'OFF TO GOOD START'

PM241750 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 85 p 3

[Political Observer Nikolay Pastukhov "View of Events": "Geneva: A Good Start"]

[Text] So yet another page in the history of modern international relations has been turned. The long-awaited Soviet-U.S. summit has been held. Did it justify the hopes that people of good will pinned on it?

It is still too early to talk about the final results of the summit. We will learn of them later, when the practical implementation of the accords reached in Geneva begins.

But it is clear that the very fact that a dialogue was held between the top leaders of the USSR and the United States and that they expressed a desire to put a stop to confrontation and to switch interstate relations to the path of peaceful coexistence is an event of enormous, historic importance.

The peoples and sober-minded politicians from all countries and continents are interested in improving Soviet-U.S. relations, because, as past experience shows, an improvement in relations has a favorable influence on theinternational situation; whereas deteriorating relations, let alone confrontation, leads to an exacerbation of tension. That is why the first steps taken by the USSR and United States in Geneva have been welcomed so warmly worldwide.

As for our country's position, it was clearly formulated in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program that is currently being discussed by the entire Soviet people. "The CPSU," it stresses, "advocates normal and stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States -- which presuppose noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, recognition and practical implementation of the principle of identical security, and the establishment on that basis of the greatest possible mutual trust."

Differences in social systems and ideologies have not stopped us in the past from cooperating closely in wartime against German fascism and Japanese militarism and since the war, for instance, in creating the United Nations Organization and in preparing for and holding the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It should be noted that in the seventies the two countries put a stop to the "cold war" and embarked on the path of detente, taking mutual interests into account in concluding treaties and agreements on banning nuclear tests in three environments, on limiting strategic arms, on ABM defense, on preventing nuclear war, and others.

But the unchecked militarism engendered by the U.S. military-industrial complex attempted to erase all the positive things that had been amassed in Soviet-U.S. relations. This policy wrecked detente, exacerbated international relations, and placed all mankind on the brink of a nuclear missile war which could have irreparable consequences. That is why it is no accident that the draft new edition of our party's program poses in a timely way the task: "The CPSU is convinced that both powers' policies must be geared to mutual understanding and not to enmity, which brings with it the threat of catastrophic consequences both for the Soviet and U.S. peoples and for all other peoples."

Thus, the trip to Geneva by the Soviet delgation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the practical implementation of the will of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, which have chosen the Leninist path of peaceful coexistence in the international arena.

It is unanimously recognized by prestigious international circles that the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit has gotten the resumption of dialogue off to a good start. This is stated in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement. Although both sides also recognize the serious differences existing between them on a number of key issues, they nevertheless agreed on the need to improve USSR-U.S. relations and the international situation as a whole. Both sides stated that nuclear war must never be unleashed; there can be no winners in such a war. They stressed the importance of preventing any war between them -- nuclear or conventional -- and stated that they will not strive to achieve military superiority for the USSR or the United States, reaffirmed their adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and advocated the universal and total prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of those weapons. The USSR and the United States intend to expand programs of bilateral cultural, educational, scientific, and technical exchanges and to develop trade and economic ties. The sides agreed to contribute through joint research and practical measures to carrying out the global task of protecting the environment.

The Soviet and U.S. leaders stressed the potential importance of work aimed at utilizing controlled thermonuclear fusion for peaceful purposes, and in this connection advocated the practical development in every possible way of international cooperation in the sphere of obtaining this essentially inexhaustible source of energy for the benefit of all mankind.

But does this mean that Geneva resolved all the problems of contemporary international relations? By no means. There will be a dogged struggle on the key question at the summit: to ensure disarmament and to prevent the militarization of space. Speaking at the press conference at the end of the Soviet-U.S. talks, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: "We are prepared to radically reduce nuclear weapons provided that the door is slammed shut on launching an arms race in space."

Of course, the U.S. militarist lobby has substantially entrenched positions and will oppose the implementation of the Geneva accords in every possible way. This was clearly attested by the secret letter from Pentagon chief C. Weinberger to President R. Reagan that was accidentally made public. The letter, as is well known, contained recommendations that a "hard line" be taken at the Geneva talks and that no arms control measures be agreed to which would jeopardize U.S. military programs and their plans for the militarization of space.

And, of course, it is also worth noting that while the talks were being held in Geneva, Lockheed missiles and space company, a U.S. military-industrial complex corporation, hastened to report that it intends to embark at the start of next year on the creation [sozdaniye] and testing of an interceptor for the ERIS project (a system for intercepting missile warheads outside the atmosphere) -- an important element in the "star wars" program. And at a space technology conference in Colorado Springs, Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, leader of this program, again advocated accelerating the implementation of the "star wars" idea and reviewing the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

It will be difficult to overcome the resistance of the U.S. hawks. But something else is important. Geneva will give a new boost to antiwar movements, particularly in the United States, where they unite more and more powerful forces drawn from even the topmost U.S. elite. The United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement have taken an active stance against the arms race. France and a whole series of other capitalist countries are opposing the "star wars" program. All this is just the beginning. The main battle for peace and for the spirit of Geneva is yet to come. And the Washington hawks will have to take account of that whether they like it or not. It is becoming harder and harder for them to swim against the turbulent, cleansing tide of the broadest world public circles.

The Soviet delegation's thoughts, ideas, and proposals at the Geneva talks are an expression of the collective sense of the entire socialist community. That is attested to by the meeting of top Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague 21 November. They expressed total support for the constructive position put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the talks with U.S. President R. Reagan in the spirit of the joint line expressed in the 23 October 1985 Warsaw Pact statement.

Prague reaffirmed the fraternal socialist states' principled course of removing the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to space, ensuring a shift to real disarmament measures, and strengthening universal peace.

Returning to the results of the Geneva talks, it should be noted that, although it was not possible to resolve specific problems of arms limitation and reduction during the talks, the fact that the meeting reaffirmed the January 1985 Soviet-U.S. accord on the need to seek ways of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth is of great importance. The joint statement contained in the Geneva summit's concluding document on the impermissibility of nuclear war and the sides' renunciation of efforts for military superiority is of fundamental importance. The great importance of the Geneva summit lies also in the fact that it initiated a dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world as a whole.

ZORIN REVIEWS 'VITAL' SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

LD241046 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Nov 85

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] I've been writing this commentary in the half-empty room of what has for several days been the center of the world's press. It was from this room that newsmen sent their dispatches briefing the world on the progress of the vital Soviet-American summit. Most of the press corps that covered the summit left Geneva after the departure of the participants. But some newsmen have lingered on to take a last look at the summit scene and write their stories.

This summit was exceptionally important. After a break of 6 and 1/2 years, the leaders of the two countries met in order to try and find solutions that would largely determine the future of the world. I happened to see their first encounter. Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan seemed to be carefully sizing up each other as they shook hands, as if trying to match what they saw to what they were told of each other before. The summit was largely a tete-a-tete affair. The two men spent a total of about 6 hours talking with each other in private. It's hard to overestimate the importance of the contacts that were bound to remove some prejudices.

The dialogue that has begun is important, but what will result from this will even be more important. The Soviet leader noted this at his final news conference which aroused great interest. As for the Soviet Union, it proved its desire to act in good faith with concrete deeds, both in the period leading up to the summit and during it. Prior to the summit it unilaterally suspended nuclear tests and called for drastic cuts in strategic weapons. At the summit itself its attitude was just as constructive. Most of the political observers who followed the talks have spoken of these moves in positive terms.

The newsmen were specially impressed by the Soviet leader's words that today confrontation between the two systems was a matter of choosing between survival and mutual destruction. In the face of the threat of nuclear obliteration, he said, it's time for us to learn to live in peace. The summit is also important in that it called public attention to this sinister dilemma. It alerted people to the need for urgent action to stop the increasingly dangerous arms race. To talk of peace while carrying on with arms build-up and preparing the militarization of space, as Washington does, is apparently becoming more and more difficult. At Geneva the U.S. Administration showed a lack of readiness for solving problems vital for an end to the arms race. It's yet to summon its resolve and political foresight to meet the constructive Soviet proposals halfway.

But that, of course, doesn't mean the summit was a failure. Every action needs a beginning. Anyway, it remains to be seen if Washington is aware that humanity is facing perhaps the most critical stage in its history and whether more steps will follow the summit and the accords it produced.

'JOINT LINE' OF SOCIALIST COMMUNITY EXPRESSED

LD222143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] We have heard reports from various countries which are but a tiny part of that extensive stream of responses evoked by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. If we attempt to analyze the first commentaries in the world press and the statements by state and public figures, we should first take note of a certain feeling of satisfaction with the results of the Geneva meeting. As the Italian paper REPUBBLICA put it: The world has begun to breathe more easily. And indeed, in the present difficult period in international relations, the meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders was a significant event. This is acknowledged by the overwhelming majority of politicians and observers, many of whom are using the expression, the thaw has started [led tranulsya].

Indeed, the Geneva meeting has marked the beginning of a dialogue aimed at achieving changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world as a whole. It is true that many are noting that in Geneva there was no success in resolving specific questions of limiting and reducing armaments, and that major disagreements remain between the USSR and the United States on fundamental issues. But we did not nurture any illusions about U.S. policy. However, in the general view, the fact that the Geneva meeting reaffirmed the Soviet-U.S. accord on the need to seek ways to prevent an arms race in space and end the one on earth, is of great importance. Here unbiased observers cannot fail to recognize the great and constructive contribution of our country, from the unilateral cessation of all nuclear blasts to the proposal to halve the USSR and U.S. strategic armaments.

To this I would add that in Geneva not only the constructive position of the USSR was set forth, but also the joint line of the socialist community, expressed in the recent statement by the Warsaw Pact member-states and now reaffirmed in Prague by their top leadership. Of course, as the headlines in many papers are saying today, only the first steps have been taken in Geneva. But at the same time, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement in Prague that, for its part, the USSR will exert all its efforts to attain a practical resolution to the tasks of ending the arms race and strengthening peace is being just as widely quoted.

REAGAN ADDRESSES U.S. CONGRESS ON SUMMIT TOPICS

LD221622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Reagan Congress Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Nov -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the joint session of the two houses of the U.S. Congress with a speech in which he gave his evaluation of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit. I have just come from Geneva and talks with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, he said. I can't claim we had a meeting of the minds on such fundamentals as ideology or national purpose -- but we understand each other better. That is the key to peace. I gained a wider and more correct perspective, I feel he did, too.

It was a constructive meeting; so constructive, in fact, that I look forward to welcoming Mr Gorbachev to the United States next year. And I have accepted his invitation to go to Moscow later. I found Mr Gorbachev to be an energetic defender of Soviet policy.

Turning to Soviet-U.S. relations, Reagan said: We cannot assume that the ideology and purpose of the Soviet Union will change, and this implies enduring competition. Our task is to assure that this competition remains peaceful. We were specially eager at the Geneva talks that our meetings give a push to important talks already under way on reducing nuclear weapons. We discussed the great issues of our time. We discussed nuclear arms and how to reduce them. I am pleased to report that Mikhail Gorbachev and I did make a measure of progress here. While we still have a long way to go, we're at least heading in the right direction. We moved questions of arms control forward. We are both instructing our negotiators to hasten their vital work. The world is waiting for results. Specifically, we agreed in Geneva that each side should move to cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. In our joint statement we called for early progress on this, turning the talks toward our chief goal -- reductions in nuclar armaments. We called for an interim accord on intermediate-range nuclear forces, all this with tough verification of treaty commitments. [TASS International Service in Russian at 2140 GMT 22 November in a report on President Reagan's address to Congress, renders the preceeding sentence as: "We called for an interim accord on medium-range missiles (promezhutochnogo soglasheniya po raketam sredney dalnosti) all this with tough verification of treaty commitments."]

We also made progress in combatting together the spread of nuclear weapons, an arms control area in which we've cooperated effectively over the years. We are also opening a dialogue on combatting the spread and use of chemical weapons, while moving to ban them altogether. Other dialogues on various aspects of arms control also received a boost. Finally, we agreed to begin work on the establishment of nuclear war risk reduction centers. Ronald Reagan said that he had described in Geneva his "Strategic Defense Initiative," and noted that the discussion of that question produced "a very direct exchange of views." he repeated Washington's well-known position on plans to militarize space, according to which the SDI constitutes "defensive weapons." He said that the United States does not "seek a first strike advantage over the Soviet Union."

In Geneva, the President continued, the sides discussed "threats to peace in several regions of the world." He repeated the well-known U.S. approach to regional problems, which actually presupposes their solution without respect for the vital interests of the peoples. In this context he promised "further support" for so-called "freedom fighters," by whom Washington, as is common knowledge, means counterrevolutionary forces. But we have also agreed to continue, and to intensify, our meetings with the Soviets on these questions and to work toward political solutions.

We remain far apart on a number of issues, as had to be expected. However, we reached agreement on a number of matters and we agreed to continue meeting and this is important and very good. There's always room for movement when people are talking to each other instead of about each other. Ronald Reagan mentioned a numer of agreements reached between the USSR and the USA at the Geneva summit, in particular those on scientific and cultural exchanges, on the opening of a new Soviet consulate in New York and a new U.S. consulate in Kiev, and a Pacific air safety agreement. As an important way of dealing with the energy needs of the world of the future, he said, we have also advocated international cooperation to explore the feasibility of developing fusion energy. All of these steps are part of a long-term effort to build a more stable relationship with the Soviet Union No one ever said it would be easy. But we've come a long way.

We know the limits as well as the promise of summit meetings. This is the 11th Soviet-U.S. summit of the post-war era -- and still the differences endure. But we believe, the President concluded, that continued meetings between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union can help reduce and eliminate those differences.

ACCORD REACHED WITH U.S. ON AIR ROUTES

LD231005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0942 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- Soviet-U.S. talks have ended in Moscow on resuming regular air traffice between the USSR and the United States. An agreement has been reached that calls for the resumption as of April 1986 of regular aircraft flights by Aeroflot and the U.S. aviation company Pan American with a frequency of up to four flights per week. Aeroflot will carry out flights from Moscow to Washington and New York, while Pan American will fly from New York to Moscow and Leningrad.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. REACTION TO SUMMIT

Ex-Secretaries of State

LD240951 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 24 TASS -- Five Former U.S. secretaries of state -- William Rogers, Dean Rusk, Edmund Muskie, Alexander Haig, and Cyrus Vance -- who were participating in a television debate in the city of Miami (Florida) have evaluated as positive the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Edmund Muskie pointed out the exceptional significance of the dialogue between the leaders of the USSR and the USA making it possible to get a better idea and evaluate the positions of each other. Albeit the deep-going differences between East and West remain, it is necessary to carry on the dialogue, Alexander Haig believes.

Public Interest

LD232024 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Nov 85

[V. Lobachenko report on the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The public in the United States has greeted the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva attentively and with interest. In response to this great interest shown by Americans in the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, all the leading U.S. television and radio stations and major newspapers are giving detailed commentaries and reviews with analysis of the results of the meeting.

The great opportunities opened up by the Geneva meeting for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, the diminution of the threat of nuclear war, and the alleviation of international tension are stressed throughout. The chats and interviews we had with Americans right on the streets of New York bear witness to the interest in and heightened attention to the results of the Geneva meeting. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is useful for both sides, a New York businessman considers. In Geneva we saw fruitful contacts and positive results.

Geneva is splendid for Soviet-U.S. cooperation, a farmer from Iowa thinks. We want to do business with the Soviet Union, and I reckon you want to do the same with us.

The Geneva summit meeting was a first and very important step in the right direction, says Alan Thomson, executive director of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. Unusually wide-ranging agreements were signed in Geneva on cultural and scientific cooperation. All this, however, was unfortunately, not accompanied by decisions on other important problems, Thomson continues. I am disappointed that the United States has so far given no positive reply to the Soviet moratorium on testing nuclear weapons and to the other peaceful initiatives by the USSR.

I am glad the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting came off, a Brooklyn woman says. Now we're hoping for the Soviet leader to visit the United States and for a return trip by the U.S. President to the Soviet Union. They should meet more often and get to know one another.

Support for Dialogue

LD232240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] According to a public opinion poll carried out by CBS television, 83 percent of Americans support the agreement reached in Geneva on the need to put dialogue between the two countries onto a regular footing at different levels, and to conduct it more actively. The program presenter stated that affirmative answers were given invariably to the question: Should Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev come to the United States and should Ronald Reagan go to the USSR? Intense talks will now begin within the U.S. Government itself, ABC television stresses. There will be those who will say that it is essential to preserve the atmosphere created in Geneva and that the President must therefore do something that goes toward meeting the Soviet initiatives. More conservative members of the administration, however, will insist that he should display a hard line.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER HAILS SUMMIT RESULTS

LD220946 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Ottawa, November 22 TASS -- Canada's Prime Minister Martin Mulroney has said that the Soviet-American summit in Geneva is a prologue of success to which many chapters are to be entered. Touching upon the accord to exchange visits that has been reached between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Martin Mulroney said he regarded that as a substantial change in the climate which enables a radical and real progress.

ARBATOV WRITES FOREWORD TO BOOK ON PACIFIC

LD221753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A Soviet-U.S. research project, lasting 3 years, into the past, and prospects for the future, of the economic relations of the USSR and the United States in the Pacific Ocean region has ended. It is recounted in the book, "Horizons of Soviet-American Relations in the Pacific Ocean Basin," ["Gorizonty Sovetsko-Amerikanskikh Otnosheniy v Baseyne Tikhogo Okeana"] which has been published by the University of Hawaii.

The initiators of the project from the Soviet side were leading specialists of the Institute of Economic Research of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This joint fundamental work is opened by a foreword written by Academician Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Matsunaga, Senator from Hawaii in the U.S. Congress.

In a review of this publication U.S. specialist Pell, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has called the book a bright example of cooperation between scientists of the USSR and the United States and a forerunner of closer future Soviet-U.S. relations. Meetings of the Soviet and U.S. authors and their work on the book took place in the Far Eastern section of the Soviet National Committee All-Oceans Scientific Association.

U.S. MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS BILLS VIEWED

LD222313 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko reports: The U.S. House of Representatives has endorsed a bill fixing the total amount of appropriations for military needs at 9.2 billion dollars. Outlays for building new military facilities and modernizing existing ones are to increase by 800 million dollars as compared with last year.

And just several hours after that the House of Representatives endorsed another bill, now to be examined by the Senate, which specifies allocations for concrete military buildup programs. They will amount to 8.5 billion dollars in the current fiscal year.

The bill provides for setting aside 55 million dollars to build a major naval base at Staten Island, within the bounds of New York City. The base, which will cost the American tax-payer a combined 300 million dollars, will be used as an anchorage for the battleship Iowa armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles and for six escort ships.

It is provided to appropriate 17.6 million dollars to buy a plot of land in the area of the town of Everett, Washington State, to build another naval base there. It will be used by one of the two aircraft-carriers now under construction.

Plans also call for building a large military facility at Fort Dramm, New York State. It will serve as the base for one of the two "Light Infantry Divisions" the Pentagon intends to use in interventionist operations outside the United States.

U.S. SENATORS SUPPORT PROTECTIONIST BILL

LD222322 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 21 TASS -- A group of American senators have come up with a new protectionist bill aimed at "restructuring" U.S. trade relations with its partners on the principles that would suit Washington alone.

Sen. John Danforth announced that the bill provides for the toughening of the existing regulations in U.S. trading with foreign countries and the imposition of all possible "sanctions" against foreign competitors.

According to press reports, the U.S. supreme legislative body is currently considering a total of 300 draft laws aimed at infringing the interests of countries trading with the United States.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES VISITING DPRK PARTY WORKERS

PM221659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] a delegation of WPK party workers headed by (Son Chin-hyong), deputy chief of the WPK Central Committee First Economic Department, visited the Soviet Union 13 throught 21 November.

The Korean comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU party organizations at sea and river transport and shipbuilding industry enterprises and had talks at the CPSU Central committee Transport and Communications Department, the Bryansk, Odessa, and Kherson Party Obkoms, and the party committees of a number of enterprises and establishments.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had warm and friendly talks with it, in which V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee transport and Communications section, and also Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, participated.

DPRK NEWSPAPER CITED ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

PM201449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Nov -- The gross U.S. interference in the Korean people's internal affairs is the main reason for the aggravation of tension not only in the Far East but also in Asia as a whole, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN writes.

Counter to the will of the international community, which advocates the dissolution of the "UN Armed Forces Command in Korea," the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and the replacement of the ceasefire agreement by a peace agreement, the United States is sabotaging the fulfillment of this important document's provisions to this day.

The stationing of over 1,000 nuclear charges and sophisticated types of chemical weapons in South Korea and the military exercises which are constantly being held there have become the practical embodiment of the White House's dangerous course. All this is pursuing just one goal -- accelerating the formation of the Washington-Tokoyo-Seoul aggressive military alliance.

The United States' criminal actions are creating serious obstacles on the path to Korea's peaceful unification. Washington must cease its aggressive intrigues, fulfill the UN resolution, and withdraw its troops from Korean soil, NODONG SINMUN notes.

INTER-KOREAN ECONOMIC TALKS REPORTED

PM211328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Latest Round"]

[Text] Panmunjon, 20 Nov -- The latest round of economic talks between the DPRK and South Korea was held here today. Discussions continued on the question of practical establishment of trade and economic ties between North and South, including the creation of a joint committee for economic cooperation headed by chairmen at the level of deputy heads of government.

WIDOWS CLAIM KAL PILOTS HIRED BY U.S.

LD200805 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports: the pilots of the South Korean Boeing-747 which intruded into Soviet airspace on September 1, 1983, had been hired by American secret services for a large sum of money.

Further evidence of this was cited in an interview with correspondents of Japanese Shueisa publishers by lawyers Melvin Belli and Charles Harman who represent the interests of the families of the airliner's crew.

They said the widows of the Boeing's commander and his assistant had told them their husbands had been offered a sizable reward in dollars if they crossed the Soviet air border and overflew Soviet territory. There had been a secret understanding on that score between the South Korean Airline and American intelligence and the pilots had been made to agree to perform the spying operation.

Chong I-ji. widow of the Boeing's commander, told the lawyers her husband had not concealed his fear before the flight. Two days before it he had become even more nervous and insured his life for a big sum in favor of his family. He had told his wife before leaving he was very reluctant to go and make that flight very much because it would be very dangerous.

Journalists were told by Professor Shiozo Takemoto, a leader of a Japanese committee uniting the families of those who perished as a result of that provocation, said the testimony by the widows of the South Korean pilots had dealt another blow to Washington's far-fetched claims of the "accidental" nature of the incident involving the South Korean plane.

The latest exposes, he said, were incontrovertible proof that the Boeing had been used by the United States in cold blood to execute an espionage operation against the USSR. American secret services had gone out of their way to destroy all evidence connected with the operation but still they had not been able to cover up the truth about their crime, Takemoto said.

ABE VIEWS SUMMIT, JAPAN-USSR RELATIONS

LD221011 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo November 22 TASS -- Speaking at a meeting of the Japanese Government today, foreign minister Shintaro Abe positively assessed the results of the Geneva meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

KYODO Tsushin News Agency quoted him as saying: "There can be no winners in a nuclear war. The exchange of opinions between the top leaders of the United States and the USSR, the first one in six and a half years, and their understanding to exchange visits are very important."

Touching on Japanese-Soviet relations, Abe voiced the hope that "the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting will exert wholesome influence on the further development of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY IN FAR EAST

OW232223 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Some 250 U.S. Air Force fighters and bombers held a large-scale military exercise near the island of Okinawa, Japan. These airplanes are deployed at U.S. Air Force bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. The following is a talk on this subject by Leonidov, our station observer on military and political issues, entitled: "Source of a Military Threat to Peoples of Various Asian Countries."

Okinawa is a major U.S. strategic military base in the Far East. In this important strategic area which is close to socialist nations such as the Soviet Union, the DPRK and China, the United States and the countries that signed military agreements with the United States have set up an enormous war machine. The United States possesses a powerful group of Armed Forces overseas in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines with approximately 500,000 servicemen. It has turned the Far East into an area to carry out its special naval, air force, and army activities. Now, it again seeks to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance so as to achieve its goal of imperialist hegemonism.

It was announced at the end of August that the Pentagon planned to build a new U.S. military base in the Yokosuka area. This plan shows further progress in promoting the Pentagon's nuclear plan in the Asian-Pacific region. The Pentagon also plans to build a large liaison center on Japanese soil in order to direct the U.S. Seventh Fleet in carrying out possible nuclear activities. Progressive personages in Japan regard this plan as another dangerous step to tie Japan to the U.S. chariot for its global nuclear strategy.

South Korea also plays a particular role, because it is geographically not too far from the Soviet and Chinese border regions. The Pentagon has nearly 40 bases in South Korea where it has stationed some 40,000 soldiers. Their presence there poses a threat to the People's Korea and other Asian nations. The largest U.S. nuclear depot in East Asia is located in the city of Kwangju. The Pentagon deployed a thousand nuclear warheads on the South Korean territory. It is also said that the Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing II guided missiles in South Korea and Alaska, thus threatening the security of the Soviet Union and other Asian nations.

The Pentagon has also deployed a large number of Armed Forces in the Philippines. The Philippines are of strategic importance in the line of communications between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This also indicates the important role of the Subic Bay naval base and the Clark Air Force Base on Philippine territory. U.S. military strategists attach great importance to these bases, because they believe them to be of geographical importance and that they may help the United States take prompt action in dealing with any tense situation in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

These bases have more than once become the bridgeheads for aggression and plunder against the Asian people. Their role as such bridgeheads has been clearly shown in the war of armed interference in Korea and the war of aggression against the Indochinese nations. Right now, these bases are ready to help invade those independent nations that refuse to go along with Washington. They are tools for carrying out nuclear blackmail. In this connection, the Soviet proposal on nuclear disarmament and on insuring security in continental Asia through the joint efforts of the various Asian countries is of particular significance.

PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN KABUL

PM221627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov -- A routine plenum of the PDPA Central Committee was held here today. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivered a major report at it entitled "On Expanding the Social Base of the People's Revolutionary Power and Additional Measures to Normalize the Situation in the Country." The plenum participants adopted a corresponding resolution on the report.

The PDPA Central Committee plenum also examined a number of organizational questions.

AFGHAN ARMY OPERATIONS AGAINST DUSHMANS REPORTED

LD250540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Nov 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Text] Nearly every day we receive reports from Kabul of successful combat operations by Afghan units against bands of imperialist mercenaries. Here is our correspondent in Afghanistan, Boris Savodyan:

In the campaign against the counterrevolution, servicemen of the Afghan Army are being given active help by the local population and the militia units created in many provinces and kishlaks of the country -- voluntary defenders of the April Revolution. One such detachment operates in the kishlak of Tur Baba in the southeast Afghan province of Nangarhar right on the border with Pakistan.

Commander Gol Padshah reports. [Begin Padshah recording in Afghan fading into Russian] The unit consits of 210 persons. They are split into five posts that are on permanent duty in areas of possible infiltration of dushmans across the Afghan-Pakistan border. Our people not only protect their fellow villagers but also take part in operations to disarm gangs of bandits, mounted by the People's Army and Militia. They have destroyed tens of dushmans and have many hauls of weapons to their credit. Having been defeated in the neighbouring district of Khost, the bands of dushmans are avoiding direct clashes with Army units. They are trying to strike by stealth. But all attempts by the dushmans to frighten people are doomed to failure. We are always on the alert. To secure peace on our sector of the border is our main task and we are coping with it. [end recording]

Successful operations by the Afghan Army against bands of dushmans, the creation throughout the country of detachments of voluntary defenders of the revolution, and also the growing realization that people's power is in the interests of the majority of the Afghan population, have caused tens of thousands of former members of counterrevolutionary bands to give up their arms and join the revolution. Now they are living and working normally in many cities and provinces of the country.

SOVIET SPOKESMAN CITED ON AFGHAN CASUALTIES

LD161341 [Editorial Report] London BBC World Service in English on 16 November at 1300 GMT broadcasts the following:

"The Soviet Union says there has been a sharp increase in the number of Soviet soldiers killed or wounded in fighting in Afghanistan in the past 12 months. A Soviet spokesman in Geneva, Mr Albert Lasov, said the rising casualty rate was mainly due to new supplies of rockets and land mines to the rebel forces in Afghanistan. He refused to give figures. The spokesman said the Soviet Union was not happy to keep its troops in Afghanistan and their withdrawal was a top priority for Moscow. But he said the high casualty rate did not indicate an imminent withdrawal. Western sources estimate that there are more than 100,000 Soviet soldiers fighting alongside Afghan Government Forces."

ANTIDUSHMAN ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

PM211429 [Editorial Reprint] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 November carries on page 4 a 1,500-word report from Afghanistan by special correspondent M. Kozhukhov under the rubric "Place of Servide -- Afghanistan" and the heading "The Road to the Pass." Kozhukhov describes an operation by "Soviet internationalist servicemen" in Lowgar Province, to "cleanse a valley of gangs and destroy a dushman nest." He recounts his expedition with a Soviet helicopter unit to the top of a mountain pass and thence on foot to the cave used as a "bandit lair." He describes how the servicemen found in the cave "documents of the 'Islamic Committee,' a cell of the dushman 'authorities,'" as well as weapons and ammunition, "Perhaps the most important" find was "A list of a major bandit formation with photographs and precise data about places of residence and work. It becomes clear: we have found a base camp of the counterrevolutionary gangs." He concludes by describing the servicemen's pride in their achievement.

SOVIET AVIATOR DIES DURING AFGHANISTAN DUTY

PM180930 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 November carries on page 4 under the headline "Love and Loyalty" an 1,800-word article by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Levitskiy on Air Force Captain Vladislav Lastukhin, who "heroically died in the execution of his international duty in the DRA." Lastukhin's fellow aviator Senior Lieutenant Pelikh recounts how Lastukhin was "boldly attacking" a dushman target when his machine shuddered and he ejected at low altitude. His commander states that "despite his serious wounds Captain Lastukhin fought an unequal fight to his last cartridge and last breath against the group of bandits who were trying to take him alive." The article ends with a letter written to the newspaper by Lastukhin's wife. She concludes, "how sad that I will never know what he was thinking in those last moments of his life, fighting against bandits who are preventing their people from living and who spare neither women, children, nor old people...I am proud of Vladislav."

COMMENTARY ON ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY

PM071128 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 October Morning Edition carries on page 5 an 1,800-word Kabul-datelined article entitled "Dushmans' Foul Lies" by own correspondent G. Ustinov, The article deals with the propaganda effort being directed against the DRA. It says the dushmans are increasingly armed not just with guns but with cameras and propaganda literature and work from a "field radio station." It claims a thirtyfold increase in radio broadcasts to the DRA in the last five years. This topic covers the middle section of the article. The concluding third says that the dushmans are now being instructed in propaganda at a center in Pakistan. The article says that "dushman agitators, in addition to oral propaganda, distribute placards, caricatures, and subversive slogans and appeals." The article claims that "aware of the utter impossibility of winning the undeclared war, the counterrevolution and its foreign protectors are resorting to lies and are trying to confuse the republic's citizens with propaganda clamor and slander and undermine the revolution from within in order to rescue their despicable cause."

DRA MINISTER NOTES INFLUENCE OF SOVIET EXPERIENCE

PM221106 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 November Morning Edition carries on page 5 under the headline "Landmark That Inspires Hope" a 900-word own correspondent G. Ustinov interview in Kabul, date unspecified, with DRA Irrigation Minister Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi on the importance for the DRA of the draft new CPSU Program. Sorkhabi states that the USSR has set an example for Afghanistan in implementing a "just nationalities policy." He contrasts the lot of the proverbially poor Afghan Baluchis with those living in the Soviet Union where they benefit from modern facilities, and notes the efforts being made to improve conditions for Baluchis in the DRA. In conclusion, Sorkhabi states that "there is probably no sphere of life in today's Afghanistan which has not experienced the favorable influence of Soviet experience." and cites the fact that 90 percent of his ministry's cadres were trained in the USSR to support this view.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA IN NEW DELHI

LD241648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Delhi, 23 Nov (TASS) -- The mutually beneficial Soviet-Indian trade positively affects development of relations of friendshi and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India and it serves the noble ideals of peace and friendship. This has been declared by participants in the Soviet-Indian talks on trade issues, which have been completed here and which have examined the prospects of expanding the barter between the two countries. The sides have noted with satisfaction existance of opportunities for doubling the volume of bilateral trade in the period of 1986-1990. As a result of the talks, a protocol envisaging consolidation of trade links between the two countries has been signed.

KULMATOV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA

PM211408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Kenesh Nurmatovich Kulmatov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Boris Yefremovich Kirnasovskiy of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and nonresident USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Maldives in connection with his retirement on pension.

GORBACHEV THANKS HUSAK FOR HOSPITALITY

LD221643 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow Radio is acquainting its listeners with the texting of the telegram from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, sent from onboard the plane.

The message says: On leaving Czechoslovakia I want to express through you to the Central Committee of the CPCZ, to the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, to the CSSR Government and to all working people of your country, my sincere thanks for a warm welcome and sincere hospitality on Czechoslovak territory.

The meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states which took place in Prague contributes to the further advancement of all-round cooperation of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other countries of the socialist community, and to preserving peace in Europe and in the whole world in the cause of reinforcing the positions of socialism.

I wish you, dear friends, with all my heart, further successes in the building of advanced socialist society and a dignified welcome of 17th CPCZ Congress.

GRISHIN DELEGATION MEETS HUSAK, DEPARTS PRAGUE

LD222256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2210 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Moscow Day has been held in Prague. A festive meeting between the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Grishin and representatives of the Prague working people took place in the Palace of Culture. The Soviet guests were greeted by Kapek, first secretary of the Prague party committee. [Video shows brief clip of festive meeting, Soviet delegation not visible]

Gustav Husak received Comrade Grishin in Prague. During the course of a friendly conversation, the activities and topical tasks of the Moscow and Prague party organizations with regard to preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress were discussed, in addition to the development of fraternal ties between the two countries' capital cities. The events held in the Czechoslovak capital as part of the traditional month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship were appraised highly. [Grishin and Husak are shown at round table]

The Moscow delegation headed by Comrade Grishin left for home today. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kapek and other officials.

ARTICLE ON COURSE OF SOVIET-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

PM211515 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 46, Nov 85 p 25

[German Mitkevich article: "In the Mutual Interest, 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the Soviet Union and Albania"]

[Text] November 10 is an important anniversary in the history of Soviet-Albanian relations. Forty years ago on that day, the Soviet Union recognized the provincial democratic government of Albania and established diplomatic ties with the country. The decision was in line with the U.S.S.R.'s general policy with regard to Albania, based on respect for its people's sovereign right to freedom and independent development.

In 1939 the Soviet Union had condemned the occupation of Albania by fascist Italy. The Soviet representative at the League of Nations tabled a motion to discuss the unprovoked Italian aggression. The motion was rejected by the Western powers, who were pursuing a policy of appeasement. "These 'protectors' of small peoples, these 'champions' of the rights of the members of the League of Nations," proclaimed the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its March 1940 session, "have not dared in a whole 12 months to raise the question of the seizure of Albania by Italy at the League of Nations.... Moreover, they have virtually sanctioned this seizure."

The Soviet Union followed the Albanian people's heroic struggle against the fascist invaders with attention and sympathy. In December 1942, shortly after the formation of the Albanian National Liberation Front, the Soviet Government issued a statement "On the Independence of Albania" which stressed that it "does not recognize any claims of Italian imperialism to Albanian territory and wishes to see Albania free from the yoke of fascist invaders and its independence restored." Faithful to the Leninist principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other peoples, the Soviet Government stressed in its statement that "the question of the future system of government in Albania is an internal affair to be decided by the Albanian people themselves."

In August 1944 a Soviet military mission arrived in Albania to coordinate joint efforts in the fight against the Nazi invaders. This greatly raised the prestige of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council, which headed the Albanian people's liberation struggle, both inside the country and abroad.

Soviet-Albanian ties continued to develop after Albania's liberation from fascist occupation. In early June 1945 a permanent Soviet military mission to the provisional democratic government of Albania opened in Tirana. In the summer of 1945 the Albanian government asked the Soviet Union for economic and military assistance. An Albanian government delegation arrived in Moscow, and an agreement was reached on grain supplies, and the sending of Soviet specialists in the oil industry, mining, agriculture, finance, and education. The Soviet Union agreed to have Albanian students at Soviet institutions of higher education. Military aid was also given. A foundation for fruitful Soviet-Albanian cooperation was thus laid in the early stages of people's democracy in Albania.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Albania came as important support to the people's government on the eve of the elections to the Constituent Assembly scheduled for December 2, 1945, which was to determine the form of government and work out a new constitution. At that time the situation in Ablania had not yet stabilized despite the victory of the popular revolution. The reactionary forces had not been crushed and still exerted influence over part of the population, especially in the north.

Taking advantage of the serious economic difficulties caused by the devastation of the war and the failure of crops in 1945, they stepped up their subversive activities against the people's government. Every method was used, from hostile propaganda to acts of sabotage and armed rebellion.

The reactionaries had the active backing of Washington and London which tried to stop Albania taking the path to democracy. The representatives of the British military and the American civilian missions in Tirana established close ties with the leaders of the opponents of the people's government, giving every encouragement to their conspiratorial activities. At the same time American and British special services used Albanian quislings, who had escaped to the West, to create the subversive "Free Albania Committee" and "independent bloc" which sent terrorists and saboteurs into Albania.

Under various pretexts the U.S. and British governments refused to grant de jure recognition to the people's regime in Albania. However, all attempts by Albanian reactionaries and their Anglo-American backers to undermine the popular government suffered defeat. The Democratic Front, lead by the Communist Party of Albania (now Albanian Party of Labour), scored a convincing victory at the elections to the Constituent Assembly, with more than 93 percent of the votes.

The establishment of Soviet-Albanian diplomatic relations proved a mighty barrier against the encroachments of the imperialist powers. The Soviet Union resolutely defended the legitimate interests of the young Albanian state on the international scene. It was thanks to its firm position that Albania was invited to the 1946 Paris Peace Conference, recognized as a full-fledged participant in the anti-Nazi coalition and accorded its proper place in the Peace Treaty with Italy. In 1955, as a result of persistent Soviet efforts, Albania was admitted to the United Nations. The Albanian paper, Bashkimi stressed at the time that "the admission of Albania to the U.S. has been made possible by the support of the Soviet Union." The U.S.S.R. consistently upheld Albania's interests on other vitally important international issues as well.

The establishment of diplomatic relations gave an impetus to cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation and fraternal Soviet assistance did much to ensure Albania's rapid advance in the social and economic fields. As the Soviet-Albanian statement of May 1959 pointed out, "relations between the two countries are developing in full conformity to the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, respect for national independence and territorial integrity, and non-interference in internal affairs, and the principles of close fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance."

Albanian-Soviet cooperation was, however, disrupted in the early 1960s. The Soviet Union has consistently favoured the normalization of relations with the People's Socialsit Republic of Albania, which would be in the interests of both the Albanian and the Soviet peoples, and the cause of peace and socialism.

COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT

Britain's Thatcher

LD221056 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 22 TASS -- The Geneva summit meeting has been constructive and helped strengthen mutual trust, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here. She was speaking at a news conference after returning from Brussels where the NATO allies had been briefed on the results of the Soviet-American talks.

Thatcher said with satisfaction that the Geneva meeting had opened up prospects for broader cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in a number of fields, in particular for progress in using thermonuclear fusion for peaceful pruposes. The British head of government said the Soviet-U.S. meeting had helped achieve some greater understanding but much was yet to be done in this area.

L'HUMANITE Review

LD221526 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, November 22 TASS -- "The results of the Geneva meeting are of immense significance," the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes today, analyzing the outcome of the Soviet-American summit. "They create favourable conditions for dialogue and resumption of the process of detente."

The newspaper observes that the sides set forth during the Geneva meeting their positions on such a key problem as the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on earth. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals advanced in Paris, L'HUMANITE points out, could well become a basis for an agreement on this issue.

The Soviet-American top level negotiations, however, failed to bridge the great differences between Washington and Moscow, the newspaper writes editorially. L'HUMANITE quotes Mikhail Gorbachev as saying that "the American side proved to be unprepared so far for major decisions." "Reaffirming the Soviet Union's readiness for 50 per cent cuts in nuclear armaments, the Soviet leader pointed out: We are prepared for a radical reduction of nuclear weapons on the condition that the door to an arms race in outer space be firmly shut."

Finnish Foreign Minister

LD221523 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Helsinki, November 22 TASS -- By agreeing to continue their dialogue, the Soviet and American leaders have created conditions for a substantial improvement both of bilateral relations between the two countries and of the entire international situation, Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen has declared, commenting on the results of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. It is particularly optimistic that the summiteers agreed on speeding up the arms control talks, he pointed out.

Sweden's Andersson

LD250944 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Stockholm, November 25 TASS -- Sten Andersson, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, has positively assessed the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. He pointed out in an interview with the Swedish telegraph bureau (TT) that the continuation of a dialogue between the two powers was one of the main results of the meeting. It is universal security and not the balance of forces that would meet the vital interests of mankind in general, S. Andersson underlined.

The Swedish foreign minister criticized the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiatives (SDI). Mankind has every reason to regard the SDI as a threat to peace leading to a considerable increase of arms stockpiles. All the allegations to the effect that one can ensure his security with the help of an anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements are an illusion.

Touching upon Soviet-Swedish relations, S. Andersson pointed out that despite the existing problems, the relations between the two countries have improved of late. Both the USSR and Sweden are seeking to improve bilateral relations, the minister said.

Danish Premier

LD221014 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Copenhagen, November 22 TASS -- Prime Minister Paul Schlueter of Denmark welcomed the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Speaking in an interview to Danish television, he said that the meeting was positive. A good possibility for further negotiations has been created, he stressed.

The Danish prime minister said that improved relations between the two superpowers would mean good results for Europe. Relations between Western and Eastern Europe can become more fruitful and additional possibilities for cooperation can appear.

Swiss Official

LD232309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[V. Dmitriyev video report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Swiss press is commenting widely on the joint communique, rendering the press conference of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and publishing photographs of summit participants. The pronouncement by the Soviet leader, addressing journalists in the press center, which concerns the fact that the Soviet Union will exert every effort in order to achieve a practical resolution for the tasks of curtailing the arms race; reducing the accumulated arsenals; and providing conditions for a firm peace between our peoples, a reliable peace on earth and in space, is being especially emphasized here. The summit has generated most lively interest in Swiss political cirlces. [Video shows newspaper racks, all papers featuring Gorbachev and Reagan on their front pages, people reading newspapers in the streets, and some shots of Geneva center.]

We talked to (Jacques Vernet) president of the Canton of Geneva.

[Begin (Vernet) recording in French with superimposed Russian translation] I would call the meeting between the leaders of the two great powers, which took place here, a meeting toward the future. It has confirmed the significance of the dialogue and the desire to seek common positions on the most topical issues of modern times. Participants of the talks have displayed, in my view, a responsible realistic approach to these problems, realizing in a profound way, that the main concern of people is the preservation of peace. I would like to emphasize the words from the joint statement which says that the sides will not strive to obtain military superiority. That is of exceptional significance. I would like to stress that we have been happy to receive the leader of your country on Geneva soil, who met the U.S. President here. Allow me to wish you well-being and peace. [end recording]

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING AUSTRIAN ENVOY

LD221549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Today 22 Nov Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet received in the Kremlin the Austrian Republic's ambassador to the USSR, Liedermann at the latter's request in connection with his final return home. A friendly conversation took place.

CHEMICAL COOPERATION MEETING WITH ITALY ENDS

LD231159 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- A meeting of the mixed Soviet-Italian working group for chemical cooperation, which ended in Moscow today, had discussed the prospects of Soviet-Italian cooperation in chemistry. The two sides stressed closed interrelationship of scientific and technical cooperation with trade and economic ties, which made it possible for the two countries to start the fulfillment of joint efforts in developing the methods of production of butyl rubber and medical preparations and in creating automatized and robotized systems.

The two sides reaffirmed their mutual interest in the further development of scientific and technological ties in chemistry, petrochemistry, mineral fertilizers, pharmacy, and corresponding engineering. The emphasis will be placed on the most important problems of chemical science and technology, the solution of which could accelerate scientific and technological progress.

BOVIN CITED ON NETHERLANDS DEPLOYMENT DECISION

PM221444 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Nov 85 p 3

[ANP report: "Relations with the Soviet Union No Worse After 1 November Decision"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 19 Nov -- Relations between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union have not been negatively affected by the Lubbers cabinet's 1 November decision, although Moscow naturally hopes that the Netherlands will not finally proceed to the deployment of cruise missiles.

"The missiles are not deployed yet," IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin, CPSU Central Committee member, said. Bovin arrived in the Netherlands yesterday morning for a 10-day visit during which, according to the Soviet embassy, he will give interviews and hold talks with Second Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Ter Beek (Labor Party).

Despite earlier negative comments on the future of Soviet-Netherlands relations Bovin does not think that relations between the Hague and Moscow have been seriously disturbed. "If the Netherlands feels better with U.S. cruise missiles, and if this increases the feeling of security, then the Netherlands must simply deploy," he said. The comment prior to the 1 November decision by United States and Canada Institute director Georgiy Arbatov that after 1 November the Netherlands "would only be able to export herring to the Soviet Union" was dismissed by the IZVESTIYA commentator. "Mr Arbatov should not have said that; he is after all an intelligent man."

U.S. OUTLINES TURKEY'S REGIONAL SECURITY ROLE

PM211410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov "Rejoinder": "Traveling Salesmen From the Pentagon"]

[Text] Ankara, Nov -- Istanbul has long been famous as a major center of international trade. Obviously bearing this in mind, two transatlantic traveling salesmen decided to market a stale commodity here, going by the name "the Soviet threat." This is understandable since demand for it has declined everywhere, and the Western Europeans are simply fed up.

During an Istanbul seminar on "Eastern Mediterranean Security: the NATO Viewpoint," Pentagon "Sovietologist" F. Peterson and U.S. military intelligence specialist (Dzh. Yurechko) played the role of market traders. There was even a "surprise" in store -- the publication of declassified U.S. intelligence documents presenting a plan supposedly elaborated by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries to seize...Turkey in the event of a conflict.

Speaking at the same seminar, William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, declared that any changes in the important role played by Turkey in the region will be determined by the boundaries of the Middle East crisis. This is a natural role, he said literally, which must be played even unwillingly. In other words, if Israel were to undertake with the U.S. blessing, a new aggressive adventure against the Arabs, Turkey could become involved in a military conflict against its will. This is not a product of wild fantasy, but a real possibility. This obviously provides food for thought for the audience at the Istanbul seminar.

SWEDEN PRESSURED BY NORDIC NATO NEIGHBORS

PM211346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Kuznetsov "International Notes": "The Pressure Is Not Accidental"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of North European countries' foreign ministers was held recently in Oslo. Such meetings are a matter of customary practice in relations between Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. More often than not they discuss regional problems. This time, however, the ministers of the three NATO countries, that is, the representatives of Oslo, Copenhagen, and Reykjavik, played an unusual role. At times it appeared that they were speaking as advocates for the North Atlantic bloc's masters, and primarily Washington.

The three ministers criticized Sweden, reproaching it for "repeated unilateral steps in the disarmament sphere," steps which, apart from anything else, are taken "without informing" the Nordic neighbors about them.

In other words, Sweden's NATO neighbors, first, questioned its peace-loving course in international affairs and even reproached Stockholm for its "repeated," consistent, actions in favor of detente and of easing the arms race. Second, they almost demanded "coordination" of future similar actions with the Western neighbors, in other words essentially with NATO institutions.

Perhaps the explanation of what happened in Oslo ought to be sought not in Sweden's neighbor states, but in the capitals of the main NATO partners, which are dissatisfied with Sweden's "obstinacy," its persistent course of nonparticipation in alliances, and its initiatives in the international arena which -- horror of horrors! -- at times run parallel to and even coincide with the relevant proposals by socialist countries. Now, when NATO's leading powers are attempting to literally mobilize "absolutely everyone" in the Western world in support of their positions and military-political aims, the pressures on neutral Stockholm is by no means accidental.

SOVIET ANTONOV DEFENSE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD241317 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 24 TASS -- The Soviet National Committee in Defence of Sergei Antonov has issued a statement saying:

"On November 25 it will be three years since Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov was arrested in Rome and put in prison on a false charge. He is a victim of a foul political provocation staged by the forces of imperialist reaction and the Western secret services against the socialist countries. As the course of events has shown, certain circles in the West, which are banking on a build-up of international tensions and anti-communist hysteria, are demonstrating in the "Antonov case" total disregard for the internationally recognized rights and freedoms, norms of ethics, humanism and justice.

Over the three years of totally unjustified imprisonment, Sergei Antonov's state of health has been seriously undermined as a result of a continuous psychological and physical strain. He finds it increasingly difficult to bear the grim trials which fell to his lot.

His continuing detention is in conflict with the norms of humanism and law and Italian justice has failed to find at least some proof of his "guilt". There is growing conviction among democratic, progressive public that the present examination in court in Rome is turning increasingly into a farce of justice. The attitude to Antonov on the part of the jury is biased. His right to defence has been violated. There is no doubt about the tendentious character of the evaluation of everything which concerns the Bulgarian citizens.

The Soviet National Committee in Defense of Sergei Antonov again reminds us of the irrelevance of the charges made against the Bulgarian citizens, appeals to the feelings of humanism and justice, if they are not yet alien to Italian justice. The Soviet National Committee in Defence of Sergei Antonov persistently demands immediate and unconditional release of Sergei Antonov, restoration of his honest name and those of all other Bulgarian citizens slandered in the trial. We call for a strict observance in the Antonov "case" of all of his rights as a citizen and man".

PASTUKHOV PRAISES AL-ASAD, RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

JN222102 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, has praised President Hafiz al-Asad's wisdom and courage, as well as his role in the current economic and social changes and in foiling the imperialists-Zionists plots and plans in the Middle East. This came during a meeting on Thursday between Dr Tawfiq Hassun, Ba'th Party Central Committee member, and Pastukhov.

Pastukhov also praised the accomplishment which Syria has achieved after the glorious corrective movement, as well as its role in strengthening Arab struggle against the imperialists and the Zionists. He added that these accomplishments have bolstered the Arabs' steadfastness and aborted plans to dominate their rights and interests. The CPSU Central Committee member also reviewed the current activities of Soviet-Syrian friendship week, which began in the city of Minsk, the capital of the Republic of Belorussia.

On this occasion, Pastukhov praised the strong relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, adding that Syria is greatly appreciated by the Soviet Union, which maintains a friendship and cooperation treaty and growing relations with Syria. At the end of the meeting, they discussed the detailed programs of the friendship week, including political meetings and inspection tours of universities, factories, farms, and various production sites.

PLO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SUMMIT TALKS, MIDEAST

PM241440 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Comment by Rami al-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires in the USSR, under the general heading: "Geneva Gives Hope; the Public Abroad Welcomes the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Talks"]

[Text] The peoples of the Arab countries were enormously interested in the meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan. The questions of nuclear disarmament and prevention of the militarization of space discussed in Geneva have the most direct bearing on Arabs.

Unfortunately, in recent years the Near East region and neighboring areas of the world have become increasingly saturaged with nuclear weapons. They are placed on U.S. warships in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean and could be [mozhet byt] deployed at U.S. military bases in certain Arab and African states. The nuclear ambitions of Israeli's Zionist leaders are becoming increasingly dangerous.

It is perfectly obvious that the present U.S. Administration is approaching the solution of regional problems solely from its own positions and is not considering the legitimate demands of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Take the Near East, for example. We are well aware that the Soviet stance on the solution of the Near East crisis envisages the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab peoples, above all the Palestinian people, and their ambition to create their own state. For many years we have seen the Soviet Union as a friend. At the same time, U.S. actions bring us only suffering.

All honest Arabs welcomed Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's words that the discussion of the situation in the Near East and in Africa and Central America will be continued. But, to strengthen the USSR's position at the forthcoming talks, we Arabs must strengthen unity, not only in words, but by deeds, and support the Soviet initiatives whose implementation will bring us peace and stability.

ISRAELI MILITARY MOVEMENTS OVER LEBANON NOTED

LD230012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Report by correspondent Leonid Rassadin from Cairo]

[Text] Israel is continuing its armed provocations against the Arabs. Two Israeli fighters perfidiously intruded into Lebanese airspace. Trying to arouse panic among the inhabitants of Beirut, they broke the sound barrier over the city. It is striking that the day before, two Israeli military planes violated the airspace of another sovereign Arab state, namely Syria. They were chased off by Syrian fighters. As Arab observers remark, such piratic actions by the Israeli military in the past more than once preceded large-scale aggressive actions on the part of Tel Aviv against the Arabs.

U.S. ENVOY MURPHY VISITS ISRAEL, TO GO TO JORDAN

LD230039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Murphy, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has once again arrived in the Middle East. He made his first stop in Israel, after which he will visit Egypt, Jordan, and certain other countries in the region. The White House once again intends to try to bring back to life the so-called Reagan plan, which has been decisively rejected by the majority of Arab states, insofar as it meets the interests of the exclusively United States, Israel, who are trying to restore their domination in the Middle East.

AUCCTU DENOUNCES ISRAELI 'REPRESSIONS'

LD220033 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 21 TASS -- On behalf of the working people of the Soviet Union, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions strongly denounces the incessant anti-[word indistinct] repressions on the occupied Arab territories and demands their immediate termination.

Soviet trade unions follow with growing concern the alarming reports coming from the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, a statement by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions points out. The occupation authorities continue to pursue the inhuman policy of repressions against the Palestinian population and ruthlessly [words indistinct] any actions of the working people in defense of their lawful rights and vital interests, resort to arbitrary arrests and deportation in their dealing with the leaders and activists of the trade union movement.

On the order of the Israeli military authorities a large group of representatives of the Palestinian public was arrested recently and continues to be detained without trial or investigation. These include four well-known trade union figures: 'Ali Abu Khilal, Muhammad al-Labadi, Azni al-Shuybi and Majid al-Labadi [all personal names as received]. In violation of the basic human rights, they are facing forced deportation.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has demanded that the arrested Palestinian trade union activists be released and their illegal deportation be prevented.

CIA, U.S. EMBASSY IN KHARTOUM AIDED FALASHAS

LD241040 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 24 TASS -- "Algerian mass media are citing new details of the operation 'Moses', a correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA reports from Algiers. The case of the operation is being examined in court in the Sudanese capital,[no closing quotation mark as received]

According to the documents of that country's secret services read out in the courtroom, preparations for an operation for forcibly taking Falashas, Ethiopian citizens of Jewish religion, to Israel, started way back in 1981, when the members of the ultra-rightist organisation 'American League for Defence of Ethiopian Jews' started intensive activities in Sudan's territory.

First, some of the Sudanese state bodies were trying to prevent that criminal action and even arrested the most zealous "defenders of human rights". Yet right after that threats were issued against them from the U.S. embassy in Khartoum and from the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as a result Sudan was forced to go back.

After breaking the resistance of the local authorities, the American secret services have also succeeded in persuading some officials of the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in the city of Oedaref to participate in the operation. American diplomats were not ashamed of making use of that organization's funds which were to be appropriated by the international community for the resolution of humanitarian tasks.

OMANI MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

PM220843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Nov 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Minister's Speech"]

[Text] Cairo, 20 Nov -- The importance of the Soviet Union's participation in an international conference on the Near East has been stressed by Omani Information Minister 'A. al-Rawwas. At a press conference held in Muscat he noted that the USSR has always supported the Arab peoples' just struggle against Israeli aggression and advocated a just and immediate solution of the Palestinian problem. 'A. al-Rawwas said that Oman rates highly the USSR's foreign policy course. Diplomatic relations have recently been established between the two countries.

PARLIAMENTARY HEAD RECEIVES ZIMBABWE DELEGATION

PM221641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 21 November A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, met with a delegation of Zimbabwe's peace-loving public led by (G. Masilela), deputy president of the Senate.

The guests were told about the main areas of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity and the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy. A joint striving to further develop bilateral relations was expressed.

(O.T. Ndanga), Zimbabwean ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA ON SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION AGAINST RSA

MB240721 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Recently the Nonaligned Movement has stressed in the UN Security Council the need to pressure South Africa into changing its racist policy. America and Britain are using their powers of veto to thwart efforts in the United Nations on this issue. This issue has been discussed in the Soviet newspaper, PRAVDA, which reports that it is not the first time that the question of sanctions against Pretoria has been addressed in international forums with a view to ostracizing South Africa economically. But today, the support and sustenance given apartheid by Britain and the United States is like manna from heaven.

The apartheid regime has seen the eruption of ever intensifying unrest throughout the whole country. The oppressed have stood up to fight for their rights to freedom and self-determination in their country of birth. The South African regime has chosen to use violence against the people. The obstinacy and brutality of the South African Government has evidenced itself even in the dealings with the outside world. The Pretoria regime has thwarted talks on the liberation of Namibia. Pretoria's aggression towards her independent neighbors has also increased as in the case of Angola.

The international community has disapproved of all this, turning South Africa into a political leper in the international arena. Only Britain and the United States continue to support South Africa. South Africa's other friends, Britain for one, refused outright to go along with the call for sanctions against South Africa. Washington, on the other hand, through international pressure, decided to impose limited sanctions in order to continue cooperation with South Africa, but in fact, this boils down to nothing.

What has prompted these countries to refuse to stop cooperation with South Africa? It becomes difficult to find a reason. However, all we need to do is examine this cooperation through statistical data. The United Nations has disclosed that Western-based multinational companies have 1,068 subsidiaries inside South Africa, of which 406 are American and 364 British. These two countries also have multinational corporations that profit heavily through exploitation of the resources belonging to the Namibian people.

Apart from economic cooperation with South Africa, the U.S. sees South Africa as a powerful weapon of blunting the aspirations of those people who are calling in one voice for peace, freedom, and the unfettered economic development of Africa. Washington continues to say there is a need to solve the world's regional problems, but the U.S. Government continues to support Pretoria and apartheid despite the fact that South Africa is the root cause of the twisted political tension in the region.

The South African regime has thus far been able to gain much time, reports PRAVDA, because of the assistance of Western Nations who have dismissed with utter contempt all that is recommended by humanity concerning dismantling racism and apartheid in South Africa.

ETHIOPIAN POLITBURO MEMBER ON MOSCOW MEETING

LD241502 Addis Abada Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Legese Asfau has said that the support and assistance given by the CPSU and the Soviet people to the growth and strength of our revolution and to containing the problems caused by protracted drought is immense. It accords with the strong solidarity they have with revolutionary Ethiopia Comrade Legese Asfaw, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, said this in a speech he made when he and his high-powered delegation met high-ranking Soviet party officials to discuss bilateral relations and cooperation.

The two sides said that the recent visit to the USSR by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the talks he held with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders had further strengthened relations between the two countries.

The delegation headed by Comrade Legese was briefed on the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the process for eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and the safeguarding of peace and detente. The two sides agreed that the cooperation between the CPSU and the WPE should be further strengthened in all fields.

Present during the meeting were comrade Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade (?Razmovskiy), head of the organizational affairs department of the CPSU Central Committee.

URUGUAYAN BROAD FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

PM221637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Uruguay-USSR: High Assessment of Cooperation"]

[Text] Both in the most difficult days of military rule, when the parliament was dissolved and political parties banned, and in our day, when the Uruguayan people have achieved the restoration of the constitutional system, we have always felt the Soviet people's fervent solidarity with our struggle. This was noted at a press conference given in Moscow 20 November by members of the delegation of the Broad Front -- the union of Uruguayan progressive forces.

Speaking about the present situation in the country, V.M. Licandro, chairman of the Broad Front executive Committee, stressed that in view of the democratic transformations in Uruguay it is very important to strengthen the unity of actions of all to whom the interests of the motherland and the cause of peace and freedom are dear.

It was noted at the press conference that the main danger threatening mankind's very existence is the continuing arms race. In this connection, V.M. Licandro stated that mankind has been watching hopefully the course of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan.

Developing this thought E. Betancur, representing the Communist Party of Uruguay in the Broad Front leadership, said: We believe that the USSR went to the Geneva summit with concrete and constructive proposals in order to achieve far-reaching agreements. Those proposals are finding increasing support in all countries. The guest went on to note that Uruguay's Communists, belonging to the coalition of the country's left-wing forces, are doing their utmost to ensure that the democratization process in the country strengthens and the working people's position there improves.

M. (Kh) Cooper, representing the Uruguayan Socialist Party in the Broad Front leadership, who spoke next, noted that Soviet-Uruguayan contacts have increased recently. They are of tremendous significance to us, he said, because they represent an opportunity for a closer acquaintance with Soviet reality and the Soviet people's successes in building the new society. The guest stated that his country's people have always highly appreciated the cooperation with the USSR and Soviet people's solidarity with the Uruguayan patriots' struggle even in the darkest times of the military regime and are grateful to them for their assistance and support.

The Broad Front delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American countries. The guests had talks at the USSR Supreme Soviet, the AUCCTU, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and other departments. They visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall, and the "V.I. Lenin study and apartment in the Kremlin" museum and travelled to Leningrad and Tashkent.

CASTRO HONORS OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR

LD231708 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0909 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, 23 Nov (TASS) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic, presented the Order of Solidarity to Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Cuba, at an official ceremony held here. This award of honor has been conferred on him for his fruitful activity in strengthening solidarity with the Cuban people and in connection with the completion of his diplomatic mission in the Republic of Cuba. The presentation ceremony was attended by leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba and the republic's government, and other officials.

RECENT CHILEAN RESISTANCE EVENTS DETAILED

PY250149 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Volodia Teitelboim commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear fellow countrymen: Culture seems to be an obscene word for Pinochet. Poet Moises Castillo and two other individuals are under arrest in Linares for committing the crime of being members of the Linares culture coordinating board and of the (Alcoa) group. The arrested individuals all belong to the AGECH [Chilean Teachers Association] whose president, Manuel Guerrero, was punished with death some months ago.

Chile demands democracy, according to the slogan of the opposition which has organized a demonstration for 21 November. The arrested leaders also support this demonstration. Everyone must go to the park on 21 November to demand bread, work, justice, and freedom, the message from the state prison says.

Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] Secretary General Jose Sanfuentes has made a public appeal summoning the citizenry to attend the protest in mass at O'Higgins Park this Thursday. He said that Chileans should overcome their differences and give more importance to the things that unite us. First meeting of the tyrant with the new U.S. Ambassador, Harry Barnes, the one is meant for the other. [sentence as heard]

The day after tomorrow, all Santiago will gather in O'Higgins Park. The political coalitions have summoned the citizenry to express their rejection of the military regime and to demand its end and democracy for Chile now.

The MDP did not hesitate to summon all its supporters to the demonstration which was originally organized by the Democratic Alliance [AD]. The Democratic Intransigents [ID], the National Worker's Command [CNT] and all its federations have also joined the protest. They will demand the release of the arrested labor and slum resident leaders, an end to the punishment of exile; the abolition of Transitory Article No 24 of the 1980 Constitution, which is an insult to law and freedom; an end to military intervention in the universities; the reinstatement of public freedoms; and that the urgent economic demands of the sectors most affected by the crisis be met.

These demands make us recall the gigantic demonstration that took place 2 years ago in the same park, which is the biggest place in Chile. That demonstration constituted a landmark in the development of the opposition, but the protest of 21 November will probably be bigger. The passage of time has multiplied the numbers and strength of those who demand an end to tryanny, causing Pinochet's extreme isolation.

A group of oposition personalities has published a categorical declaration that summarizes the current situation: Chile will not wait until 1989, not as a whim, but simply because in realistic terms the country and the people can not bear to wait that long.

I am talking about unemployment, frozen salaries, companies near bankruptcy, buried in debt and futureless, the lack of freedom, corruption, the general anger, the atrocious murders which are beginning to be discovered, the general distrust and discredit of the regime's objectives and its spokesmen, the fear, insecurity, and terror that are imposed with the sole objective of keeping the regime in power. All these issues demonstrate more than enough that it is impossible to wait 4 more years.

The truth is that dictatorships [words indistinct] a fixed date for their end. That is why we are alarmed at those who still think of waiting until 1989 or those who propose preparing ourselves for 1989 with patience and without loosing our nerves because that will be the date for the real struggle for democracy.

Well, we do not agree. There are people who are trying to induce the country to tolerate the dictatorship. But in the future the majority will demand that the despotic regime must end immediately.

There are members of the Christian Democratic Party, the AD, MDP, CNT, ID, intellectuals, businessmen, and relatives of the victims of represssion among the 100 people who signed the document. They are right, but the dictatorship, starting with the tyrant and his junta, do not heed any reasoning. Admiral Merino said recently, with his well-known finesse, that the opposition must be dealt with by gunfire.

The protest demonstration will endure after 21 November. In fact, the protest has already lasted for more than 2 and 1/2 months. The dictator, flushed with anger, has repeated his ritual of death by killng more Chileans, which is something he is always willing to do. He has started to prepare his 1989 electoral campaign.

Three months after the signing of the National Accord proposed by Cardinal Fresno, it is more urgent than ever to form a national front against the dictatorship. This point is expressed in the document signed by the 100 personalities and it interprets these feelings which will doubtelessly be proclaimed loudly during the demonstration at O'Higgins Park on 21 November.

IVANON ASSAILS U.S. VOTE ON AID TO NICARAGUA REBELS

LD231453 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Government of Nicaragua has protested to the United States over increasing aid to counterrevolutionary groups. More on the subject from our commentator Viktor Ivanov, who writes:

Nicaragua lodged its protest after the House of Representatives voted to include aircraft, trucks, and radio equipment in the list of United States aid to the counterrevolutionaries. One need not be a military expert to see that trucks, aircraft, and radio equipment have nothing to do with so-called humanitarian aid the United States Congress agreed to provide to the counterrevolutionaries (?7) months ago. This kind of equipment is intended to escalate the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Few people would believe the reservation forbidding its use to inflict serious personal harm or to kill. United States military equipment is provided to Israel on similar terms, yet Israel uses it in operations against civilians.

The aim of the decision of the House of Representatives is to legalize what previously was done secretly. The fact is that despite the formal suspension of United States aid in 1984, and then the resumption of such aid for allegedly humanitarian purposes, the counterrevolutionaries have continued aggressive actions against Nicaragua. What's more, they've escalated them with the help of an increasing amount of United States arms and munitions supplied through so-called independent middlemen and also through secret government channels. At present all formalities are being discarded to clear the way for an open supply of arms to the counterrevolutionaries. Simultaneously, the administration resanctioned CIA participation in the war against Nicaragua. CIA officers who, until recently, were formally barred from leading subversive operations of the counterrevolutionaries are being reinstated in their rights [phrase as heard] in the guise of suppliers and operators of radio equipment.

In general, any moves to increase military aid to the counterrevolutionaries tend to aggravate the situation in the whole of Central America, threatening to undermine the process of political settlement and further involving the countries with pro-U.S. regimes in the aggressive course against Nicaragua. will this promote peace in the region? Oviously not. What follows from this is that if it sincerely wants to settle the regional conflict in Central America, Washington should look for other means of achieving that. Trying to settle the conflict by increasing military aid to the counterrevolutionaries is like trying to put out a fire by pouring oil on the flames.

MOSCOW CITIZENS COMMENT ON GENEVA SUMMIT

LD231800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Report by Moscow Correspondent Sergey Amelchenko]

[Text] Soviet people approve of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva, and see it as an important step on the path of normalizing the international situation. Over to the reportage by our Moscow correspondent Sergey Amelchenko:

[Beg'n recording] On this quiet autumn evening, people are hurrying to cinemas, theatres, concerts, and exhibitions, are going for a visit or to sit in a cafe, shopping, or just walking -- an ordinary day off after the working week is over. But being preoccupied with our everyday concerns, we still, deep within our souls, carry alarm over our world today, the world which has a place for everything in our lives: happiness, labor, life, and love. That is exactly why the Geneva meeting which was held last week, attracted the intense attention of all people on earth. And here, Gorkiy street, one of the main streets of Moscow, I am asking people of various professions and ages to talk about their impressions and ideas concerning the Geneva dialogue.

[Unidentified female voice] We, our family, followed with attention the meeting which took place in Geneva between Comrade Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Overall this is naturally a step forward; there are certain hopes for the future.

[Bogdansarov] I am Aleksey Bogdansarov, engineer. The mere fact that the leaders of the two leading, major, states of the world have met and agreed to continue contacts another time, to find a solution, this gives rise to hope that we will live in peace and will never see war again.

[Melnikov] Melnikov, Arkadiy Dementyevich, pensioner, invalid of the war. War for me is a slaughter, a shock. War is there when people cannot reach an agreement. Our peoples of the Soviet Union aspire to a peaceful life. The meeting in Geneva is the hope that the arms race will be suspended; it is imperative that there will be no weapons in space, it is imperative naturally.

[Golikova] My name is Masha Golikova, from the school form 7 "B". We, naturally, would very much like to see a peaceful sky over our heads and we very much would like to live in peace. We do not want the tragedy of Nagasaki and Hiroshima to be repeated.

[Amelchenko] Right now, I see that there is a woman walking with a stroller. Introduce yourself pleace.

[Lukanova] My name is Margarita. My surname is Lukyanova. I believe that this was a very serious meeting. In the future, we would only wish that meetings such as these will bring about positive results. The fact is, not only our Soviet people, but in capitalist countries as well, the working people, want peace on earth, I believe. [end recording]

REGISTRATION CONTINUES FOR 26 NOV SUPSOV SESSION

LD250040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Today in the Kremlin registration will continue of deputies arriving for the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. Its opening will take place tomorrow [26 November] at 1000, with a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities in the conference hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet building.

The session is to consider the state plan for the country's economic and social development for the year 1986, the progress of plan-fulfillment this year, the state budget for next year, and a report on the fulfillment of the budget for 1984. The documents submitted by the USSR Government have been discussed thoroughly from all angles by deputies for 3 weeks in 17 preparatory commissions.

Taking part in this work were managers and specialists from various branches of the national economy, scientists, and representatives of public organizations. Draft conclusions on the plan and budget, and draft supplementary reports of the plan-and-budget and branch commissions have been handed over for final consideration by the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Their sessions will take place today [25 November]

KATUSHEV TO HEAD FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES GROUP

LD231622 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 23 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Konstantin Katushev chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.

Konstantin Katushev was born in 1927, he graduated from the A.A. Zhdanov Polytechnical Institute in Gorkiy in 1951.

He started work in 1951 as a designer with the Gorkiy Motor-Works. In 1961 he became secretary of the party committee of the Gorkiy Motor-Works. Between 1963 and 1965 he worked as first secretary of the Gorkiy City Party Committee, between 1965 and 1968 -- as first secretary of the Gorkiy Regional Committee of the CPSU. From 1968 to 1977 he was secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He served as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in 1977-1982. From August 1982 he was the USSR's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Cuba.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Mikhail Sergeychik of the duties of chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations in connection with his retirement.

MOGILEVETS ELECTED ASHKHABAD FIRST SECRETARY

LD221647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] A plenum of the Ashkhabad Communist Party Obkom in Turkmenistan has been held to consider an organizational question. Comrade Annaorazov was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the Communist Party Obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

Comrade Mogilevets, who has been working as chairman of the Ashkhabad Oblispolkom, was elected first secretary of the Ashkhabad Obkom.

Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkenistan Communist Party, took part in the work of the plenum.

LATVIAN SSR LEADERSHIP CHANGES REPORTED

WA220800 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 1

[LATINFORM announcement: "In the Presidium of the Latvian Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR selected L.L. Bartkevich as deputy chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers and Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR relieved V.M. Krumins of his responsibility as deputy chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers and Latvian minister of foreign affairs in connection with his retirement.

Leonard Leopoldovich Bartkevich, born in 1932, a member of the Latvian CP CC with higher education--graduated from the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchki and the CC CPSU Academy of Social Sciences as a candidate of Historical Sciences.

Until 1960 he served in the Soviet Army, then worked as secretary of the Riga Komsomol organization. In 1963 he became the first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol.

In 1969 he became the first secretary of the Kirov Raykom Party in Riga, in charge of the Department of Party Organization of the Latvian CP CC.

In 1976 he assumed the position of chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

He is a member of the Latvian CP CC, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

He is a member of the Latvian CP CC, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the LASSR, and an honored proponent of culture in the Latvian SSR.

The Presidium of the Latvian Soviet appointed I.Y. Kezbers as chairman of the Latvian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The Presidium of the Latvian Supreme Soviet relieved L.L. Bartkevich of his position as chairman of the Latvian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his assumption of another post.

Ivar Ivanovich Kezbers, a Latvian, was born in 1944. He is a member of the CP CC and graduated from the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchki and the CC CPSU Academy of Social Sciences as a candidate of historical sciences.

After finishing middle school he became a laborer, later working in Komsomol organizations. In 1969, he became an instructor in the Latvian CC CP. From 1973-78 he was engaged in "diplomatic work", and in 1978 he was appointed chairman of the Latvian Committee for Cultural Contacts with Compatriots Overseas. Since 1982 he has been a lecturer in the Department of Propaganda and Agitation and deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Latvian CC CP. He is a member of the Union of Journalists of the USSR.

CHEMICAL, OIL WORKERS' TU HOLDS MEETING

PM211329 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Nov 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: under the General headline "Trade Union Central Committee Plenums"]

[Text] A plenum of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry Workers Union Central Committee has been held in Moscow. Its participants discussed the tasks of the sector trade union organizations in ensuring the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Chemicalization of the USSR's National Economy for the period through the year 2000 and the plans for the economic and social development of the industry's sectors in 1986.

V.K. Borodin, chairman of the trade union Central Committee, delivered a report.

Taking part in the plenum's work were Yu.A. Bespalov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department; G.F. Sukhoruchenkova, AUCCTU secretary; V.V. Listov, minister of the Chemical Industry; A.G. Petroshchev, minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production and N.V. Lemayev, minister of the USSR Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

REPORTAGE ON ANTIALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN

Opera Drops Two Scenes

AU241928 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1902 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow -- The opera stage in Moscow has just removed two performances from its program because they contain drinking scenes.

These scenes contradict the antialcohol campaign that party chief Gorbachev introduced in June, according to a newspaper. It was not reported which operas were affected.

Soviet radio had already shortened a party scene in Verdi's opera "La Traviata" in August.

Labor Force Leaders Dismissed

LD241557 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 24 Nov 85

["In the People's Control Committees" program; Sergey Zheleznyak commentary]

[Excerpt] Today I will be talking about drunkenness, or rather the drive against drunkenness.

Collectives are still to be found in which a lack of sobriety -- drunkenness -- can be said to be the norm. How else can you explain the incident of group drunkenness by workers of the Ustinov "Reduktor" production association. Here is what happened: The heads of Krasnogorskiy Rayon in Udmurt ASSR asked their partners in patronage schemes for assistance as the harvest was at its height and the weather was bad. In such circumstances in the countryside, every pair of working hands are precious.

The townspeople understood the difficulties the villagers faced. The "Reduktor" association assigned 100 people. This large group was headed by (Okonnikov), the association's deputy director for personnel and welfare -- I stress, the deputy director for personnel and welfare. He was assigned (Vershinin), office chief of one of the enterprise's departments, as an assistant. Off they went. Hardly had the platform disappeared from view through the passenger car windows when vodka appeared on the tables. The singing started: things deteriorated further: the vodka flowed freely, but a sense of responsibility on the part of those in charge was in rather short supply. The militia had to intervene. Two men were removed from the train and taken to a sobering-up center. Many of those whom it proved possible to deliver to their destination were in a virtually irremediable condition: For 2 days they wandered around like files in winter, barely able to walk, let alone perform any work.

This was an exceptional occurrence: It was possible because there had previously been collective binges at the enterprise. People became used to them and failed to condemn them. Perhaps they counted on getting away with it on this occasion too, but the people's control officials mounted an investigation.

Deputy director (Okonnikov) was released from his duties. (Vershinin) received a severe reprimand. All those who took part in the collective binge were punished in some form or other.

STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Murakhovskiy Appointed Chairman

LD221329 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 22 TASS -- A state agri-industrial committee of the USSR has been established in the Soviet Union.

The decision to form it was taken by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a view to improving the management of the agri-industrial complex. Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was appointed to be the committee's chairman.

The committee was set up on the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, the Ministry of Fruit- and Vegetable-Growing of the USSR, the Ministry of Rural Construction of the USSR, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR and the State Committee of the USSR for Production and Technical Servicing of Agriculture.

At the same time the Ministry of Procurement of the USSR has been reorganized into a union-republican Ministry of Bread Products of the USSR.

Central Committee, Minister Resolution

PM221940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 First Edition pp 1,2

["In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Improving the Management of the Agro-industrial Complex."

The resolution notes that the measures to improve the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex implemented in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum have had a positive impact on increasing production and supplying the population with food products. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has strengthened, and production ties between enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex have been further developed.

At the same time, as practice has shown, because of the incompleteness of the management structure of the agro-industrial complex at the union and republican levels the requisite integration of agriculture with the processing industry has not been achieved and no substantial changes have occurred in the economic mechanism of the relations between kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and service organizations.

Guided by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum on further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex and ensuring that it is planned, financed, and managed as a single whole at all levels, which is a most important condition of its efficient activity, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to form a Union Republican USSR State Agro-industrial Committee (USSR Gosagroprom) on the basis of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, accordingly abolishing those organs.

The resolution lays down that the USSR Gosagroprom is the central organ of state management of the country's agro-industrial complex and, along with the union republic councils of ministers, bears full responsibility for the buildup of production, the fulfillment of plans for purchases of agricultural output and the ensuring of its total safekeeping, and good-quality processing and a considerable expansion of the range of food goods. To this end the committee is granted appropriate rights and powers in the sphere of planning the agro-industrial complex, financing it, and providing it with material and technical resources. The decisions adopted by the USSR Gosagroprom within the limits of its competence are compulsory for execution by all ministries and departments, and also institutions, associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The USSR Gosagroprom implements its activity under the leadership of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the union republic gosagromproms, the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agroproms, and the rayon (okrug) agro-industrial associations do so under the leadership of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms (okruzhispolkoms) of soviets of people's deputies respectively.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed communist party central committees, union republic councils of ministers, and the USSR Gosagroprom to ensure:

The creation, with due regard for specific peculiarities, of union republic state agro-industrial committees (union republic gosagroproms) and autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees (autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agroproms);

The appropriate restructuring of okrug and rayon agro-industrial associations, providing for their organizational strengthening as single organs of the territorial management of the farms, organizations, and enterprises forming the agro-industrial complex.

The USSR Gosagroprom, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed to determine the list of enterprises and organizations to be placed under the direct subordination of rayon agro-industrial associations, oblast, kray, and republican (ASSR) agroproms, and union republic gasagroproms.

It is deemed expedient to transfer to the USSR Gosagroprom:

From the USSR Ministry of Procurement the inspectorates for purchases and the quality of agricultural products (except the grain inspectorates). In this connection the USSR Ministry of Procurement is to be reorganized as the Union Republican USSR Ministry of Grain Products, with the baking and macaroni industry enterprises and organizations, research institutions, and management apparatus of the appropriate size from the abolished USSR Ministry of the Food Industry being placed under its jurisdiction:

From the USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises for the primary processing of cotton, flax, other bast fiber crops, and wool, research institutions, and a management apparatus of the appropriate size;

From the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources the functions of the expert assessment of plans and estimates, the deciding of capital investment quotas and the financing of land reclamation work, and the acceptance of facilities completed by the construction industry, together with an appropriate number of the personnel exercising these functions.

The resolution lays down that the USSR Gosagroprom, the union republic gasagroproms, the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees, the rayon (Okrug) agro-industrial associations, the sovkhozes, enterprises, organizations, and institutions under their jurisdiction, and also kolkhozes form the single USSR Gosagroprom system. As well as USSR Gosagroprom enterprises and organizations the system of the country's agro-industrial complex includes the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry, which are planned and financed as a single whole, and also the Tsentrosoyuz, which retains the functions and rights envisaged by its charter.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry for Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, which produce means of production and other resources for the agro-industrial complex, are to closely coordinate their work with the USSR Gosagroprom.

The USSR Gosagroprom is headed by a chairman who is simultaneously a first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It is laid down that the members of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee are, besides the chairman and his deputies, the USSR Minister of Grain Products, the USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Minister of the Fish Industry, the Minister for Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Minister of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, the Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Minister of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the Chairman of the Tsetrosoyuz board, a first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, a first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, a USSR first deputy Minister of Finance, a deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, a deputy chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, a deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the chairmen of the union republic gosagroproms, scientists, and leading personnel from other departments and organizations.

The committee is to examine major problems of the development of the country's agro-industrial complex.

A collegium is to be created in order to resolve questions of the work of enterprises and organizations within the USSR Gosagroprom system.

The list of members of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee and of the USSR Gosagroprom Collegium is to be approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The management apparatus of the USSR Gosagroprom, the union republic gosagroproms, the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agroproms, and the rayon (okrug) agro-industrial associations is to be created from the total strength of the management organs of the abolished ministries and departments, and also the organizations under their jurisdiction.

The USSR Gosagroprom is instructed within 1 month to formulate and submit to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers:

-- a draft statute on the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee;

-- draft standard statutes on the republic (ASSR), kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees and on the rayon agroindustrial association;

-- proposals regarding the structure, maximum number, and fund and terms of remuneration of personnel of the USSR Gosagroprom central apparatus and organizations under it, providing in the process for a reduction in the number of personnel and a decrease in expenditure on paying them in comparison with the personnel and expenditure of the abolished ministries and departments. At the same time proposals are to be submitted regarding the terms of remuneration of the personnel of agro-industrial committees and rayon agro-industrial associations.

The chairmen of the USSR Gosagroprom, the union republic gosagroproms, the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees, and the rayon and okrug agro-industrial associations are granted the right:

To establish for highly qualified personnel of these management organs additional payments of up to 50 percent of their official salary by means of savings on the wages fund. These additional payments can be canceled or reduced if the quality of work deteriorates, targets are not fulfilled on time, or there are violations of labor and production discipline;

To approve, within the established procedure, the tables of organization [shtatnyye raspisaniya] of the aforementioned management organs without complying with the existing ratios of specialists within the limits of these organs' wages fund and number of personnel.

Personnel transferred from the abolished ministries and departments and their local management organs to the apparatus of the USSR Gosagroprom, the union republic gosagroproms, the autonomous replubic, kray, and oblast agroproms, and also the okrug and rayon agro-industrial associations will retain their [present] official salaries (if they are lower at their new place of work) for the duration of their work in the new post.

The chairmen of the USSR Gosagroprom, the union republic gosagroproms, the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agroproms, and the okrug and rayon agro-industrial associations are granted the right to continue to pay personnel released as a result of the reorganization the salaries that they received at their former place of work for the period of their job placement, but for no more than 3 months, and also to regard their employment as continuous.

A single system of material and technical supply is to be set up within the USSR Gosagroprom on the basis of the appropriate subunits of the abolished ministries and departments, which are to retain the functions of supplying other sectors of the national economy formerly performed by the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture].

The V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences is charged with providing scientific support and coordinating research in the agro-industrial complex. The USSR Gosagroprom and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are instructed to clarify the functions of the academy's regional departments and, in conjunction with union republic councils of ministers, elaborate and approve for oblasts, krays, and republics a system of comprehensive scientific support for the development of agro-industrial production, in the process widely creating science and production associations. The president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences simultaneously heads the USSR Gosagroprom Scientific and Technical Council.

Improving the territorial structure of the agro-industrial complex and developing production specialization and concentration;

Equalizing the economic conditions of management activity in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in the agro-industrial complex system;

Further developing enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, citizens personal plots, and collective horticulture and truck gardening as component parts of the food complex;

Implementing measures for the social restructuring of the countryside, creating stable labor collectives in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction organizations, and processing enterprises, and training and retraining middle-level and mass-trade cadres.

The union republic gosagroproms and the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agroproms are directly responsible for improving the activity of the research institutions and science and production associations under their jurisdiction and strengthening their influence on the development of agro-industrial production in conformity with the specific conditions, for carrying out seed production, the timely replacement and renewal of strains, and the provision of veterinary services for livestock raising, and for the work of pedigree livestock stations and artificial insemination stations, the qualitative improvement of livestock breed composition, and the improvement of herd reproduction.

The resolution particularly emphasizes that the creation of an integrated management system for the country's agro-industrial complex will produce the requisite effect only if the rights, duties, and specific responsibilities of each level of the management of the agro-industrial complex are clearly defined.

As the central management organ, the USSR Gosagroprom must focus its attention on solving the main problems connected with accelerating scientific and technical progress in agro-industrial production and must ensure:

The scientifically substantiated planning, financing, and provision of resources for the development of production with a view to the fullest possibile utilization of the potential and features of each region of the country;

Rigorous control over the balanced development of the agro-industrial complex sectors, over the implementation of the integration of agriculture with the processing industry, and over the development of the material and technical base for the storage and transportation of output;

The improvement of economic methods of running the economy and in financially autonomous relations, the implementation of scientifically substantiated price formation, and the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and of normative methods of material and technical supply;

The improvement of capital construction and planning [proyektnoye delo] within the agro-industrial complex system and the economical utilization of funds and material resources;

The deepening of the integration of science and production and the organization of the training and retraining of cadres with a view to transferring all sectors of agro-industrial production to the intensive path of development;

The enhancement of the effectiveness of external relations with the CEMA countries on the basis of jointly formulated comprehensive programs for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex.

The USSR Gosagroprom bears full responsibility for the efficiency of selection work, pedigree stockbreeding, the development and introduction of a system of machines and intensive energy- and resource-saving technologies, the rational utilization of fertilers, chemical land reclamation agents and plant protection agents, the safekeeping of land resources, and the improvement of soil fertility.

The union republic state agro-industrial committees and the autonomous republic, kray, and oblast agro-industrial committees ensure the fulfillment of plans for production and purchases of agricultural products and for their delivery to unionwide stocks and the coordinated activity of all enterprises for their processing and storage. They are fully answerable for making maximum use of local potential for increasing the production of food products and improving the supply of them to the population of oblasts, krays, and republics. The aforementioned committees must mainly focus their activity on resolving the following problems:

Assimilating scientifically substantiated systems of crop growing and livestock raising and making efficient use of material and technical, financial, and manpower resources;

The attention of rayon agro-industrial organizations, as the primary links in the management system of the agro-industrial complex, must be focused primarily on unconditionally fulfilling the state's orders for the delivery of the prescribed range of output and on creating to this end the optimum conditions for efficient activity by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing, repair, construction, and other enterprises and organizations.

The rayon agro-industrial associations are called upon to develop comprehensively labor collectives' economic initiative by utilizing economic levers in management, considerably increasing the material interest of all working people in the end results of labor, widely introducing the collective contract and financial autonomy in all production links, and improving finance and the provision of credit.

Rayon agro-industrial association leaders and specialists must show special concern for organizing the work of a single engineering service, for deciding in a timely fashion questions of supplying kokhozes, and other enterprises with material and technical resources, for organizing procurements and the sale of output, for developing processing and storage centers on kolkhozes, and for further developing agro-chemical, production engineering, and transport services and capital construction.

Most important duties of rayon agro-industrial associations are the efficient utilization of the creat production potential, the improvement of soil fertility, the increasing of agricultural crop yields and livestock productivity, the ensuring of an increase in labor productivity, the reduction of expenditure per unit of output, the acceleration of the recoupment of investments, and the improvement of production profitability.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers drew attention to the impermissibility of petty tutelage, bureaucratic administration, and the supplanting of economic leaders and specialists. The attention of party committees, soviet organs, and all links of the management of the agro-industrial complex must center on concern for the stability of the leadership cadres of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises, for creating for them favorable conditions for creative activity, and for instilling great responsibility for assigned tasks.

The country's agro-industrial complex, represented by the USSR Gosagroprom, is planned as a single whole. With the participation of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosagroprom determines the development of the agro-industrial complexes of the union republics, elaborates appropriate indicators for union republics and the USSR ministries and departments forming part of the system of the country's agro-industrial complex, and also for associations, organizations, and enterprises under its direct jurisdiction, and provides them with the necessary resources.

The control figures for the development of the agro-industrial complex approved by the USSR Council of Ministers are referred, within the established procedure, to the union republic councils of ministers as a single entity [yedinoy strokoy] without being broken down by sectors, and [are referred] to the relevant USSR ministries and departments for enterprises and organizations under union jurisdiction.

In accordance with this the union republic councils of ministers determine the procedure for referring control figures as a single entity to oblasts, krays, autonomous republics, and rayons.

The economic and social development plans based on the control figures are elaborated at the grassroots -- in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations.

On the basis of the submissions from the union republics, and also USSR ministries and departments, the USSR Gosagroprom draws up draft annual and 5-year economic and social development plans for the system of the USSR agro-industrial complex and submits them to the USSR Gosplan within the prescribed deadlines.

The USSR Gosagroprom distributes the funds allocated to it for material and technical resources among the union republics and USSR ministries and departments (for enterprises and organizations under union jurisdiction) and organizes their realization.

It is deemed advisable to concentrate within the USSR Gosbank the financing of and provision of credit for all associations, enterprises, and organizations within the agro-industrial complex. Within 1 month the USSR-All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments is to transfer to the USSR Gosbank the appropriate number of personnel, their wages fund, and the maximum appropriations for their payment.

In view of the changes in the procedure for the planning, financing, and material and technical supply of the agro-industrial complex sectors, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Gosbank, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are instructed to reorganize the structure of their apparatus, providing for the creation of single subdivisions to ensure the functioning of agro-industrial production.

With a view to improving capital construction in the agro-industrial complex, making efficient use of the existing construction industry base, and eliminating parallel links in construction, union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, autonomous republic council of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms should examine the question of creating from the construction organizations of the interkolkhoz construction administration and the ministries of rural construction cooperative-state or state-cooperative associations in rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics, according to the specific conditions.

Union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, and other party committees must carry out the necessary work among specialists in central, kray, oblast, and rayon agro-industrial complex management organs in order to select and assign them for the purposes of reinforcing kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises with qualified cadres.

The resolution provides for extending to persons going to work in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other state and interfarm agricultural and processing enterprises, and rural construction organizations as leaders and specialists of the aforementioned enterprises or as leaders of middle-level production subunits the benefits provided for by paragraph 3 of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 438 of 24 May 1982, with regard to the payment of a one-shot grant at the new place of work when moving to another area.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the confidence that the labor collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and all agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations will take effective measures to make more efficient use of the economic potential created in its sectors and the material and technical resources that are being allocated and to more rapidly introduce the achievements of science and technology in enterprises and organizations and will make a weighty contribution to resolving the tasks thqt have been set of further increasing Soviet people's well-being.

MEDICAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY FORMED

PM221705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed the All-Union USSR Ministry of Medical and Microbiological Industry on the basis of the USSR Ministry of Medical Industry and the Microbiological Industry Main Administration under the USSR Council of Ministers.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1703 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD230851 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 23 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1703.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment intended for continuing the study of outer space.

The satellite has been put into the orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 678 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 647 km; inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for precise meausrements o orbit elements, and a radio telemetry system to transfer data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

The coordinating and computing centre is processing incoming information.

INSTITUTE DEVELOPS NEW LASER APPLICATION

LD241110 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Leningrad, November 23 TASS -- Scientists of the firm "Burevestnik" have found a new application of laser devices. Sensing the surface of an object, laser quantum rays help to study its inner structure without destroying the object itself.

Laser devices were predicted by Aleksey Tolstoy in his fantastic novel "The Hyperboloid of Engineer Garin" in 1927. Compared with modern laser technology, Tolstoy's dreams look quite modest. In contrast to Tolstoy's book modern laser ray with the energy concentration of hundreds and thousands times more than in an electric arc, will be used for creative but not destructive purposes.

Scientists of the Leningrad Institute of Electric Welding Equipment have assembled a new installation capable of cutting steel sheets, powder spraying, welding and thermal treatment. An operator has only to press a button to change the lens and to make the ray perform another operation.

The creation of this universal device, also called the quantum generator, proves the idea of Academician Aleksandr Prokhorov, one of the inventors of the quantum generators, who said twenty years ago that lasers will constitute the bulk of Soviet technology already by the year 2000. The draft guidelines for social and economic development of the Soviet Union provide for a more intensive introduction of laser equipment.

Such plans are based on some of the unique qualities of quantum generators. For example, several rays focussed on an object from different points depict its full holographic form. A similar method makes it possible to depict information contained in the 30 volumes of the Big Soviet Encyclopaedia on a surface no bigger than a post stamp. A special holographic bank has long been forming at the Leningrad Institute of Nuclear Physics under the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Quantum rays have another peculiar quality. Like spherical lightning they can create a vacuum by gas absorption. Scientists believe that this quality opens up opportunities for creating a kind of vacuum cable for wireless power transmission.

LENINGRAD PHYSICS INSTITUTE DESIGNS MIDGET LASER

LD231808 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 22 TASS -- The laser designed at the Acad. A.E. Joffe Institute of Physics and Technology of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad can only be discerned under a microscope a MOSCOW NEWS correspondent writes. The tiny plate of layered semiconductors contains thin white strips, each of which (their number can be 15 or more) is an independent quantum generator of beams, each emitting light of a strictly defined wavelength.

The midget lasers have been developed in the laboratory under the supervision of Academician Zhores Alfyorov [name as received]. He came into world prominence with the development of so-called heterolasers made up of several semiconductors of different properties, which can operate efficiently at ordinary room temperatures without bulk cooling systems. Zhores Alfyorov has been awarded the Lenin prize in the USSR and the Franklin Prize in the USA.

The miniature lasers are primarily designed for transmitting information over great distances by means of fibre optics channels. Each plate is capable, for example, of converting into light signals and simultaneously transmitting thousands of TV programmes with none of the noises inherent in electric signals.

COSMONAUTS COMMENT ON SPACE RESEARCH, SUMMIT

LD222052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Report by special TASS correspondent Valenti Ovcharov]

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, 22 Nov (TASS) -- After the Soyuz T-14 ship landed the terrestrial pathways of its crew members diverged -- Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov flew out to Baykonur Cosmodrome, while Vladimir Vasyutin went to Moscow. Less than 24 hours have elapsed since they landed, but the physicians have already allowed the flight-engineer and the cosmonaut-researcher to meet the journalists.

The cosmonauts who entered the hall looked so well, as if they had landed not yesterday but 1 week ago. "We feel quite well, they said. And our colleague Volodya Vasyutin is undergoing a medical examination. He put up a good show, and conducted a reportage on the descent."

Even the preliminary estimates, said the deputy head of the Gagarin cosmonaut training center, Major General of Aviation Aleksey Leonov, show that the Soyuz T-14 crew worked productively. During the time they were working the cosmonauts photographed some 16 million square kilometers of the USSR's territory and the world's oceans and carried out 400 scientific experiments. It is interesting that equipment manufactured in the USSR, other socialist countries, and France was used for this.

In answer to a question about what the most difficult thing on the flight had been, Viktor Savinykh replied: "The thing that sticks out most in my mind is going out into open space, and, of course, the docking with the unmanned Salyut-7 which Vladimir Zhanibekov and I carried out. I also gained satisfaction from work with the Skif spectrometer. I think this instrument offers good prospects."

The space heroes were asked: At the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva, there was also discussion on the future of outer space. As earthlings, who have just been into orbit, how do you regard the American Administration's plans for taking weapons into space?

"This, of course, cannot be allowed -- Aleksandr Volkov said. Our earth really is a small one. From space, both the United States and the USSR can be seen -- mountains, rivers, fields. People in both countries want peace, therefore the existing differences of opinion must be overcome on earth, at the peaceful negotiating table. Space is not the place for siting weapons."

BRIEFS

SATELLITE SYSTEM ON FLEET -- A report from Odessa says that the MV Inzhener Yermoshkin has become the 80th ship in the Black Sea Maritime Line to be fitted with a system of satellite communications within the framework of the international Immarsat Program. But the end of the year, it is being planned to equip another ten ships of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet with similar systems. A maintenance station of indicators of the satellite navigation systems is in operation in the Odessa port. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 22 Nov 85 LD]

ARCTIC EXPERIMENT -- Another experiment began in the Arctic. A Soviet cargo ship is to cover the whole northern sea route from east to west without an icebreaker. The motor ship Tiksi has put out to sea alone this late for the first time in history. It is one of a new series of ice ships that cope with ice up to one meter thick on their own. The aim of the experiment is to check the possibility of prolonging navigation in the least navigable parts of the Arctic. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Nov 85 LD]